FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Franjiyah-SSNP Agreement — At a 14 July meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Robert Franjiyah reached agreement with the leaders of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) on ways to end the "abnormal situation" in the Al-Kurah region and restore cohesion in the north, Damascus radio announced. Robert Franjiyah, the son of former President Sulayman Franjiyah and leader of his "Al-Maradah" militia organization, subsequently confirmed that the two sides had agreed to cease fire and withdraw their gunmen "under the auspices" of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, according to Radio Monte Carlo. SSNP leader In'am Ra'd likewise stressed his party's commitment to the cease-fire and expressed hope that the SSNP will remain allied with Sulayman Franjiyah, the radio noted. Both Ra'd and Robert Franjiyah met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad before reaching their cease-fire agreement, according to Damascus television and radio respectively. Radio Monte Carlo said their visit to Damascus came after Al-Asad had warned both sides that Syria would adopt "another stand" unless a comprehensive cease-fire was reached.

The heavy fighting between SSNP and Al-Maradah militia in the villages south of Tripoli followed the SSNP leader's accusation that Sulayman Franjiyah was attempting to establish a separate "canton" in the north, AFP noted. Reporting on the fighting, Voice of Lebanon radio said that 30 people were killed and 250 were wounded in the battles on 14 July and that Franjiyah's palace in Zgharta was subjected to artillery fire the previous day. However, SSNP and Al-Maradah gunmen withdrew from a number of villages in the wake of the Damascus agreement and the Syrian Army entered the vacated areas, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

South Lebanon — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded southeast of Sidon in one of four attacks against the IDF on 15 July, according to Jerusalem radio. Earlier, after a meeting of the Lebanese Government's military committee established to draft a plan for the liberation of the south, an official source cited by the Voice of Lebanon explained that the committee's work is part of "the Lebanese preparation for holding talks with Israel." Meanwhile, Syria has indicated to the United States that it desires to begin indirect negotiations with Israel on the evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon, according to IDF radio. Syrian officials recently told a senior U.S. official visiting Damascus that Syria wants the United States to renew its activity as a mediator for the removal of the Israelis from Lebanon, the radio said, and they indicated that Syria would approve Lebanon's attempt to negotiate an Israeli withdrawal provided that the military arrangements reached do not impinge on Lebanon's sovereignty.

Libyan Bureau Attack — An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced the recent "terrorist" attack on the Libyan People's Bureau in Beirut, according to JANA.

Gulf Conflict

Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi plane in the northwest region on 13 July, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio countered this claim by reporting that an Iranian "drone" was shot down east of Basra on 15 July. Neither side commented on the other's claims, according to monitored sources. However, an Iranian "informed official" did deny on 14 July an Iraqi claim of an air attack against two vessels in the Persian Gulf the day before, IRNA reported. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio had stated that two "large maritime targets" were "directly and effectively hit" by Iraqi Air Force planes south of Khark Island.

In another development, Iran foiled a "suicide attack" by an Iraqi brigade on 14 July north of Hawr al-Huwayzah in the south, Tehran radio reported. The entire attacking force was "annihilated," the radio added.

PLO Affairs

Algiers Agreement — Fatah and the four Palestinian factions of the Democratic Alliance signed in Algiers on 13 July the agreement earlier reached by the parties in Aden, Algiers radio reported citing a communique read by Fatah official Khalil al-Wazir. Al- Wazir disclosed that Fatah will continue its contacts and meetings with the parties to the dialogue after the final signing, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. A DFLP spokesman denounced the attack on the agreement by "some Palestinian parties in Damascus," the radio added. National Alliance sources in Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo had labeled the agreement as "divisionist," and had indicated that the national alliance rejects any plan or agreement that serves the "deviationists and defeatists." In Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, Sa'id Musa Muragha, a leader of the "uprising" in Fatah, described the agreement as a "retreat" in the interests of Yasir 'Arafat that will cause dissension, the clandestine Palestinian Voice of National Unity radio reported.

'Arafat in Jordan — Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman on 16 July for a 2-day visit in which he will hold talks with King Husayn and high-ranking Jordanian officials, Amman radio reported. In a statement to PETRA reported by the radio, 'Arafat said that he considers the signing of the Algiers agreement to be a big step on the path toward holding the PNC session. He also described Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Damascus as "positive," despite Syrian "propaganda" efforts to "distort" the results. 'Arafat arrived in Amman from Saudi Arabia, where he had met with Saudi King Fahd on 15 July, according to SPA.

Diplomatic Developments

Jordan-Libya — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki was received in Amman on 14 July by Jordan's King Husayn and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, PETRA-JNA reported. At-Turayki delivered a letter to King Husayn from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concerning joint Arab issues, JANA noted. King Husayn emphasized the need to continue direct bilateral meetings, while Al-Masri reviewed bilateral relations, JANA added. In an interview with AFP, At-Turayki said that nothing currently stands in the way of resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries and that Libya is ready to settle the problem. However, in an interview with the Amman paper *AR-RA'Y*, Jordan's Al-Masri explained that speculation about resuming Jordanian-Libyan relations is "premature" and disclosed that discussions with At-Turayki did not deal with restoration of relations.

Syria-Jordan — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation led by the speaker of the House of Representatives arrived in Damascus to participate in the Arab parliamentary speakers meetings to begin on 16 July, SANA reported. This follows a Syrian delegation's visit to Amman to attend the Arab Economic Unity Council meetings that began on 8 July, as noted by the agency in an earlier report.

Syria-France — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson departed Syria on 13 July after meeting with Vice President Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq Ash-shar', Damascus radio reported. The talks covered the current situation in the region, the international situation, and bilateral relations.

Iran-Saudi Arabia — Following an invitation by Saudi officials to visit Mecca, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a statement of thanks that such meetings can be "beneficial" to bilateral relations, Tehran radio noted. A ranking diplomatic source cited by Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that Hashemi-Rafsanjani accepted the invitation and that the visit will take place within the "next few days."

FBIS

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Libya To Sponsor Arab-African Meeting 4-8 August

NC151858 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (AFP) — A meeting of foreign ministers of Arab and African countries will be held in the Libyan capital of Tripoli from August 4 to 8, official Kuwaiti sources said here today.

A Libyan envoy recently went to Kuwait during a Middle East tour with messages from Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi for Gulf state leaders.

Other Libyan representatives, including Foreign Ministers Abd as-Salam at-Turayki who has just visited Damascus, Beirut and Amman, have been to several Arab countries.

Reportage on Palestinians on Algiers Meeting

Al-Wazir Comments

JN131733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The national Palestinian dialogue meetings on signing the agreement that was initiated in Aden in June resumed in Algiers today. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, Fatah Central Committee member, and head of the Fatah delegation to the national dialogue meetings, has affirmed that the Fatah movement is committed to the agreement reached in Aden. This will be reflected in all of Fatah's future practices and political stands. Brother Abu Jihad said: We will continue our contacts and meetings with the parties to the dialogue after the final signing of the agreement.

Salih Ra'fat, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said: We regard the Aden agreement as a historic one which paves the way for restoring the PLO's unity. He denounced the attack some Palestinian parties in Damascus launched against the agreement. He said: Our people clearly know those who support the national unity and those who have paid the price for the PLO's unity. Moreover, we will not pay any attention to these voices. We will continue our efforts to implement the agreement.

Aden Agreement Signed 13 Jul

JN131304 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Algiers, 13 Jul (INA) — The Palestinian factions participating in the national Palestinian dialogue here today signed the agreement reached in Aden.

The agreement stipulates that the factions and national personalities and forces should embark on a comprehensive dialogue within the framework of the PLO and its legitimate institutions in order to chart the landmarks of the coming stage.

Press Communique on Agreement Read

LD131957 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The various inter-Palestinian meetings held so far in Algiers and Aden this year today resulted in the signing of an agreement whose main lines are now known. The agreement was signed by Fatah, the DFLP [Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine], the PFLP, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party. The agreement involves organizational, political and, in a more general way, strategic issues.

In reading the press communique, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], representative of Fatah, underlined the importance of the Algiers agreement. It constitutes the beginning of a new stage in the life of our people and our revolution. It also constitutes a historical realization which we present to the Palestinian people in Galilee, in the Negev, and [word indistinct] in the West Bank, in Gaza, in all the refugee camps, and to all sincere Arab forces who have always supported the revolution of our people. What does the agreement contain: organizational issues first. The adopted text provides for a series of measures and principles which insist on a collegial leadership and which aim at securing the development of the PLO and all its institutions as a unified national front of all forces for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

For the attainment of this objective, the agreement stresses the need to strengthen the unity of the Palestinian organizations and popular unions and to widen the powers of the legislative institutions, including the Central Council, in order to safeguard and respect the decisions of the Palestinian parliament.

In the political field, the signatories of the agreement seek to secure a large mobilization of Arab potentials and to reinforce the unity of the Arab struggle against the Zionist and Americans plans. In this connection, the agreement essentially underlines the importance of Syrian-Palestinian relations and the anxiety of the Palestinian revolution to consolidate the Palestinian-Lebanese common struggle.

The text also calls on all the national Palestinian forces to enter into an overall national dialogue in the framework of the PLO and legal institutions in order to prepare the forthcoming stage. The document also calls for the immediate undertaking of preliminary work for an overall national dialogue. The signatories have proposed a date fo this effect: the second half of July.

Finally, concerning the holding of the PNC, that is the work of the Palestinian parliament, the concerned parties propose a deadline no later than 15 September.

The Algiers agreement thus provides for organizational, political and strategic questions. It seeks to ensure a fruitful dialogue within the institutions of the PLO.

National Palestinian Unity Statement

LD132314 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Statement of the National Palestinian Unity]

[Text] Brothers: This press conference is held today in Algiers, the capital of the 1.5 million martyrs, under the auspices of the Algerian FLN party and the YSP to announce the political and organizational agreement which had been reached during the Palestinian talks in Algiers and Aden in four rounds between 18 April and 27 June 1984.

The parties taking part in the Palestinian dialogue decided to conclude their discussions by announcing this agreement in Algiers as an expression of militant solidarity between the two Palestinian and Algerian revolutions after it had been approved in Aden — 2 weeks ago as an affirmation of the unity of the Yemeni-Palestinian struggle.

This agreement today constitutes a beginning of a new stage in the life of our revolution and our people. It represents an historical achievement which we submit to our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, in Galilee, Negev, Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, and in all places of refuge and Palestinian presence. We also submit it to our Arab nation and all the sincere Arab forces that have always stood alongside the struggle of our people and our revolution. We also submit it to all the allies and friends of our people in the world that have always been eager to support the unity of the PLO as a legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Brothers, this agreement bears great meanings and indications foremost of which are:

1. Asserting the unity of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative, and rejecting any division in its ranks and safeguarding its achievements and gains and the safety of its march and national course, which expresses the aims and interests of our entire people at home and abroad and its independence and national program.

2. The agreement we are announcing today includes an affirmation of the need to bypass all the stands and mistakes of the past and (?liquidate) them politically and organizationally and to be committed to the decisions of the PNC, particularly those at the 16th session in Algiers, and to endeavor to develop the decisions of that session with whatever is in harmony with the new circumstances and the tasks of the struggle.

3. The agreement affirms that the organization will remain the vanguard and the militant framework which chose the path of continuing the struggle in all forms, including the armed struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian homeland and guaranteeing the national rights of our Palestinian people including their right to return and to self-determination and establishing the independent Palestinian state on national soil.

4. The agreement affirms the attitude of the PLO toward rejecting imperialist solutions that affect the rights of our people and that are aimed at striking the national identity of our people including Camp David, the Reagan plan, autonomy and the plan of the Zionist Labor Party and others.

5. The agreement includes affirmation of the PNC decisions both concerning the Cairo visit and the various Arab relations, and the agreement also deals with the violations that took place against the PNC decisions affirming the need to tackle them and to call to account those responsible for them by legal institutions of the PLO.

6. The agreement pays most attention to the issues of our people in the occupied territory and the need to strengthen its unity within the framework of a national front that consolidates its struggle in confronting the plans of the Zionist enemy, which seeks to Judaize and usurp the land and obliterate the national identity of our people. The agreement affirms the need to mobilize the maximum energies and efforts to support the steadfastness of our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland.

7. The agreement also affirms the need for the PLO to perform its role in protecting the rights of our people and its livelihood interests wherever they may be living, and the agreement asserts that national unity in every Palestinian grouping is a sure guarantee of defending these rights and interests.

8. The agreement includes on the organizational side a number of organizational rules and procedures which affirm collective leadership and guarantee the development of the positions of the PLO and its institutions and legal bodies in its capacity as the united national front with all the forces and sons of our people who are struggling for the sake of inalienable national rights. The agreement also affirms the need to strengthen the unity of the popular organizations and unions on the basis of their internal statutes. The agreement also includes broadening the powers of the legislative bodies including the central council to ensure the continuation of safeguarding the decisions of the PNC and complete commitment to them.

9. The agreement affirms the need to mobilize the widest Arab energies and the unity of Arab struggle alongside the struggle of our people and their just issue against Zionist plans and the American schemes, which are hostile to the rights of our people and their national aims. Within this framework, the agreement affirms the importance of the Syrian-Palestinian relations in confronting the dangers that are threatening our Arab nation, also the desire of the Palestinian revolution to strengthen the joint national Palestinian-Lebanese struggle in consolidation of the unity of the basic confrontation forces which are bearing the greater portion of the burden in defending our national and pan-Arab rights against the Zionist-imperialist aggression.

10. The agreement calls on all the groups, the personalities and the Palestinian national forces to establish a comprehensive national dialogue within the PLO framework and its legal institutions to draw up the outlines of the coming stage.

The sides which are taking part in the Palestinian dialogue in Algiers and Aden will submit this agreement to the comprehensive national dialogue body.

They also welcome any ideas or proposals which the participating sides would present in order to reach a final agreement. They also call for revolutionary participation in the work of the comprehensive national dialogue which we proposed it should begin directly after middle of July.

The parties taking part in this Palestinian dialogue believe there is a need to hold the PNC session within a period which should not go beyond 15 September, and to continue consultations for announcing and fixing a final date for convening it in the hope that the comprehensive national dialogue body (?comprising) the Executive Committee, the PNC Presidium and the secretaries general will fix and announce the date during its coming meeting within the set period.

Brothers, on behalf of all forces that have taken part in this meeting and of all the sides and the personalities and Palestinian national forces that supported and backed this agreement, we call on the masses of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland to raise their voice and express their stand to enable this agreement — the agreement of Palestinian national unity — to succeed in realizing its aims in protecting the unity of the PLO and the safety of its legal institutions and its national militant course. We also call on all those who are loyal to the aims of the pan-Arab struggle of our Arab nation — states, peoples, organizations and national forces — to develop their participation in strengthening and consolidating the PLO unity and safeguarding the national unity of our people.

The spirit which our agreement expresses today makes us appeal to all so that we may open a new page to strengthen the continuation of our struggle and avoid all the pitfalls and mistakes of the past and to make sure that we all stand together through a pan-Arab unified effort in confronting the Zionist and imperialist threats and designs, which are aimed at our people and nation and its rights and freedom.

We address ourselves to all the friends and allies of our people throughout the world and affirm that our agreement today is a new expression of the keen desire of our people and revolution to strengthen the militant alliance between the PLO and the forces of liberation and peace in the world against the hostility of imperialism and Zionism and [word indistinct].

We are confident that our allies and friends will remain a support for our unity within the framework of PLO our legitimate and sole representative. The agreement — the agreement of national unity — together with all our people rallying around its aims and main directions, and the solidarity of our allies and friends at Arab and international levels will constitute an important step on the road of protecting and consolidating the gains of the PLO, which were realized as a result of the sacrifices of scores of thousands of martyrs prisoners the injured and the homeless.

We vow to you all, and we vow to our people and our nation and our friends in the world, that we will with all our strength protect Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO and the safety of the direction of the Palestinian rifle in confronting the Israeli enemy — the major enemy of our people and nation.

Long live the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of our Palestinian people! Long live the struggle of our people for return and self-determination and the independent national Palestinian state! Long live the struggle of our Arab nation against Zionist and imperialist aggression! It is a revolution until victory.

[Dated] Algiers, 13 July 1984

Bendjedid Receives Palestinian Officials

LD142147 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, received this afternoon at the presidency a Palestinian delegation including Messrs Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution; Abu Mahir, member of the Fatah Central Committee and official in charge of mobilization and organization; Abu Ali mustafa, assistant secretary general of the PFLP; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the DFLP; Abu al-'Izz, PLO representative to Algeria; Sulayman an-Najjar, assistant secretary general of the Palestinian Communist Party; And Abu al-'Ala', member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine liberation Front.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and [name indistinct], member of the Permanent Secretariat for Foreign Relations.

PNC Members in Jordan Support

JN151100 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] PNC members and Palestinian popular and trade union bodies in Jordan have expressed their complete support for the Aden agreement which was signed between the Fatah movement and the Democratic Alliance in Algiers the day before yesterday.

In a memorandum, which was prepared yesterday and is expected to be announced today, the PNC memebrs in Jordan described the Aden agreement as an important achievement toward restoring the PLO's unity on the basis of its national course that is hostile to Zionism and imperialism and its adherence to its political program and successive PNC resolutions, which aim to achieve our people's aspirations to the return, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state, as well as preserving our people's struggle achievements and principled alliances.

The memorandum urged all Palestinian factions, forces, and figures to participate in the comprehensive national dialogue in order to reinforce the unity of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

By yesterday afternoon The memorandum had been signed by 45 PNC members.

AR-RA'Y has learned that the popular and trade union organizations have prepared a similar memorandum, which will be announced in the next 2 days.

The popular organizations' memorandum that supports the agreement affirmed the need to preserve the PLO's unity and strengthen its ability to confornt the dangers that threaten the Palestinian people.

Dissident Attacks Aden Agreement

NC141524 (Clandestine) Palestinian Voice of National Unity in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], a leader of the revolutionary uprising in the Fatah movement, held a news conference in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' during which he described the Aden agreement as a retreat by the Democratic Alliance in the interests of Yasir 'Arafat and his policy.

Brother Abu Musa warned the Democratic Alliance against signing the Aden agreement saying that this would depict the alliance as determined to follow 'Arafat's political course and that the alliance itself would become suspect.

More on Dissident's Comment

NC141706 (Clandestine) Palestinian Voice of National Unity in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Lebanese Al-Biqa' — Brother Commander Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], a leader of the uprising, held a news conference in Shtawrah yesterday. He described the Aden agreement as a retreat by the Democratic Alliance in the interests of Yasir 'Arafat. Brother Abu Musa expressed his belief that the agreement carries within it the seeds of dissension in the Palestinian arena. He said that the alliance has abandoned its demand that the Fatah Central Committee should issue a statement denouncing 'Arafat's visit to Cairo as a precondition for holding a dialogue between the alliance and the Central Committee. He added that the alliance has also abandoned its condition that no PNC session can be held before a comprehensive agreement is reached among the various groups of the Palestinian resistance on political, organizational, and procedural issues.

Brother Abu Musa said that opposition members in the Fatah movement recently held four meetings with the Democratic Alliance in Damascus but that no progress was made. He added that the National Alliance insists on condemning and overthrowing 'Arafat before convening the PNC because there would be dissension in the Palestinian arena if the council is convened before 'Arafat is overthrown.

At his news conference, Brother Abu Musa warned the Democratic Alliance against signing the Aden Agreement saying this would depict the alliance as determined to follow 'Arafat's political course and the alliance itself would come under suspicion.

Brother Abu Musa accused Jordan of insisting on the political course of making bargains regarding the Palestinian question with the encouragement of the PLO chaired by 'Arafat.

Regarding the reports that 'Arafat might visit Syria, Brother Abu Musa said: The information we have does not substantiate this. The Syrian brothers stress that 'Arafat is a traitor and that all his political steps are preplanned.

Regarding the recent clashes in Beirut, Brother Colonel Abu Musa said: These clashes began between a person belonging to 'Arafat's group and another belonging to the Amal Movement with the purpose of implementing a plot which 'Arafat's followers hatched to provoke Palestinian-Lebanese fighting. This plot was quickly contained by the National Alliance and Amal movement.

In conclusion, Brother Abu Musa accused 'Arafat of sending groups of his followers from Tunisia and Algeria to Beirut to undermine the position of the Palestinian revolution and harm it.

More Anti-'Arafat Statements Reported

JN141833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Reacting to the signing of the Aden agreement in Algiers yesterday, a leading Palestinian source in Damascus stressed today that the National Alliance, which comprises the PFLP-GC, the Fatah opposition movement, As-Sa'iqah, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, is eager to adhere to the projected national salvation and broad front as basis for a comprehensive national dialogue removed from the divisionist agreements.

Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, Political Bureau member of the Popular Struggle Front, indicated that the Palestinian National Alliance rejects any plan or agreement that serves the deviationists and defeatists. This alliance, he said, calls for dialogue on a national basis that guarantees the restoration of the PLO's unity and constitutes a basis for toppling Yasir 'Arafat and his trend — a trend that wagers on the U.S. and capitulatory solutions.

In another development, Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the leaders of the Fatah uprising, said he believes that if the PNC is called into session before toppling Yasir 'Arafat, it will lead to division in the Palestinian arena.

'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Geneva 13 Jul

JN141745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis last night following a visit to Geneva. During the visit, he met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and with a number of officials from international humanitarian organizations.

In a statement published yesterday by the Spanish daily *DIARIO* which is issued in Madrid, brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the PLO will never relinquish armed struggle. He reiterated: I am committed to the olive branch, however, I will not lay down the resistance rifle. He added: Any nation that struggles, then relinquishes armed struggle, will disappear from the records of history.

Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the PLO agreed to all the resolutions approved by international communities regarding a just peace in the Middle East. However, he said, the Zionist occupation contradicted this.

Regarding the PLO's current situation, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: In the past, we had one military base in Lebanon. Now, we have nine bases in nine Arab states. It is true that we left Beirut. However, Beirut is not a Palestinian city.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: In Lebanon, we resisted for a period that was longer than the Arab states' resistance against Israel. He added that General Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state during the Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon; and Ari'el Sharon, Zionist minister of war at that time, believed that they would settle our question in 72 hours. He said: Just look at the results now; Israel is involved in a real crisis.

'Arafat to Attend Palestinian Meeting 17 July

LD151813 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Palestinian sources in Tunis have said that he talks Abu 'Ammar will have in Amman with Jordanian officials will concentrate on the results of Abu 'Ammar's talks last Monday in Geneva with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the results of King Husayn's talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

These sources expect that Abu 'Ammar, following his visit to Jordan, will travel to Algiers, where on Tuesday there will be a plenary meeting of the Palestinian leadership attended by the heads of the various Palestinian detachments, members of the PLO Executive Committee, and members of the PNC Bureau. The aim will be to make an appraisal of the situation in the Palestinian arena in the light of the Algiers agreement signed by the Fatah movement with the Democratic Alliance in preparation for the convening of the PNC.

SANA: PFLP-GC Leaders Denounce 'Arafat's Course

JN152056 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jul (SANA) — Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, one of the leaders of the upheaval in the Fatah Movement, has stressed that he will continue to confront the deviationist course led by Yasir 'Arafat and his loyalists, regardless of the sacrifices and obstacles. He also praised Syria's steadfast role.

In a speech he delivered during a ceremony the PFLP-GC held for the graduation of a new class of vanguards, Col al-'Amlah reviewed the history of the conflict with 'Arafat and his clique since the departure from Beirut.

He said that this conflict started when 'Arafat completely unveiled his face through his call for relinquishing the rifle and replacing it with political action, and through his subsequent steps to destroy the armed Palestinian struggle — steps represented by moving the Palestinian fighters away from the confrontation line with the Zionist enemy, and by 'Arafat visiting the Camp David regime.

Abu Khalid al-'Amlah called for restoring PLO unity by foiling the deviationist course and symbol.

In his speech on this occasion, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril strongly denounced 'Arafat's course, and called for fighting and toppling this course. He stressed concern about resuming dialogue in order to safeguard the PLO's unity and institutions. He called for [word indistinct] rifle and Palestinian masses who reject deviationist and capitulatory solutions.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Muhmmad Khalifah, member of the Arab Socialsit Ba'th Party National Command and member of the PLO Executive Commuttee; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member; Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the Popular Struggle Front Political Bureau; Fadr Shur' and 'Umar ash-Shihabi, member of the PFLP-GC Political Bureau; and a crowd of the Palestinian fighters.

Syria Reportedly Allows Fatah Leaders To Return

JN141329 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] A Fatah delegation led by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, will visit Damascus within the next few days. Sources close to Fatah say that the Syrian authorities have allowed all Fatah leaders to return to Damascus, including Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. However, they are still banning Yasir 'Arafat's entry into Syrian territory.

Resistance Attack on Lahd in South Lebanon

JN151714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist resistance heroes detonated explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol in an area south of Sidon, the capital of southern Lebanon. The explosion killed or wounded several enemy soldiers.

The resistance men also detonated explosive charges at a Zionist position near the village of Jibshit at the same time as other resistance men were using machine guns to attack agent Antoine Lahd, commander of the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon that was formed by the Zionist invasion forces. It is not known if agent Lahd was injured. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the hero resistance men's operations but, as usual, refused to disclose his losses.

WAFA: PLF Fires Katyushas at Israel From Jordan

JN150603 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF], which is led by Tal'at Ya'qub, yesterday claimed responsibility for firing Katyushas at Israel's northern region last Thursday.

In a statement disseminated by WAFA, the PLF spokesman said that the Katyusha missiles were directed against the (Linwar) settlement near Lake Tiberias.

The spokesman said that the group of Martyr Jihad Hamu, which operates from Jordanian territory, fired several Katyusha missiles, inflicted extensive human losses on the enemy, and caused several fires to break out.

Last Thursday, an Israeli military source said that an Israeli fire brigade unit by mistake fired a Katyusha missile at the same area that is defined by the Palestinian spokesman.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on Soviet Weapons Deal

GF131455 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Dispatch from *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Moscow Husayn 'Abd ar-Rahman]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Shaykh as-Sabah told *AL-QABAS* his visit to the Soviet Union was thus far successful. He added that the Soviets were cooperative and did not express any reservations to any requests to purchase desired weapons for the Kuwaiti Army. Shaykh Salim went on to say the deal to purchase Soviet weapons does not have a political [siyasi] nature. He emphasized that the deal does not imply providing military facilities to the Soviet Union on Kuwaiti territories or in our territorial waters.

The minister referred to the cooperation demonstrated by the Soviet leaders who showed him all the sophisticated weapons they possess. Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said the official signing of the purchase deal of Soviet weapons will take place in Kuwait. Among the signatories of the deal will be representatives of the Finance and Justice Ministries and Al-Fatwa [Islamic jurisprudence], the Legislative Administration, and the Foreign Ministry, and this will be done in accordance with measures followed in such cases. The agreement will be prepared in three languages, Arabic, Russian, and English.

AFP: Gromyko Visit Planned

NC151417 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (AFP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit the Gulf state of Kuwait, Industry and Commerce Minister Jasim al-Marzuq said here today. He did not give a date for the visit, but according to the media in the Gulf, Mr. Gromyko can be expected here in September.

Mr al-Marzuq, speaking to the press after a Cabinet meeting, said the visit did not mark, "an aligment of the emirate with the communist bloc." A recent agreement to buy a reported 200-300 million dollars of Soviet arms, "is taking place in line with the needs of the country which is diversifying the sources of its armaments," he said. Kuwait bought weapons from the United States, France and Britain as well, he added.

The visit would be the first to a member state of the Gulf Cooperation Council by a Soviet foreign minister. Kuwait is the only one of the Council's six members — Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Bahrain — to have diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S.'Threat'

LD141224 Kuwait KUNA in English 1204 GMT 14 Jul 84

[By Salih Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA) — The deputy premier, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Saturday denied any U.S. threat to scrap a deal with Kuwait on developing the country's air defense capabilities. The denial by Shaykh Sabah was in reply to a question by KUNA on reports from Washington indicating that the U.S. Administration of President Ronald Reagan might be forced to call off its recent deal with Kuwait to develop its air defense force in case Soviet military personnel arrive to install equipment procured lately by Kuwait from the Soviet Union.

"It is not the first time that Kuwait gets weapons from the Soviet Union," Shaykh Sabah stated, adding that the current visit to Moscow by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah was nothing new or surprising, since, he recalled, the visit had been planned and announced long ago. The official noted that Kuwait's armament policy was clear and well known and explained that it embodies selection of whatever suits the conditions and capabilities of its army from any source and without any strings attached.

Shaykh Sabah underscored Kuwait's cordial relations with the Soviet Union as well as its similar ties with the U.S. and expressed the country's keenness on maintaining such good relations with all parties on the basis of mutual respect.

Replying to reports that U.S. Administration officials had passed on to Israel classified military information about three Arab countries, including Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah denied knowledge of such reports and believed that they were incorrect. Downplaying the significance of such allegations, he questioned what Kuwaiti secrets, if any, the U.S. could have leaked out.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 'Reassures' U.S.

LD150929 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpts] 15 Jul (KUNA) — A newspaper wonders in its editorial today about the dimensions and substance of the "pretended" concern shown by the United States regarding the purchase by Kuwait of defensive weapons from the Soviet Union after Washington refused to supply it with arms for the same purpose for fear Israel would get angry.

The paper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that what was reported yesterday through the State Department spokesman gives the impression that Washington is giving itself the "sort of right" that it derives from its sense of being the protector of the world, particularly "as far as the Arabs are concerned." The paper notes that Washington does not mind refusing to provide Kuwait with weapons it had requested to defend its security, while it objects to Kuwait purchasing these weapons from someone else who sets no conditions, does not appoint itself as the protector of others and does not consider Arabs "a legacy it has inherited from its ancestors."

It adds: "However, we reassure the United States that Kuwait will not conclude deals that would upset its strict neutrality; not to please Washington but so as to preserve the credibility of a line it has always followed and does not think of abandoning."

But the paper adds: "It is the United States who pushed certain states to go to Moscow, as most of these states, including Kuwait, are anxious to remain independent, free of protectors and bonds." Washington, the paper says, is acting so as to ensure that the Arabs remain weak, achieving only defeat in the face of Israel and others, to broaden the status of "protector and patron" it is confering on itself in the region.

The paper concludes: "American dramatizing and concern are irrelevant. Just as we have refused America any military privileges in our country, we shall not give such privileges to anyone else because Kuwait is under the umbrella of no one, and is strong by virtue of this independent line."

Cabinet Affairs Minister Views Tanker Attacks

PM131452 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Jul 84 p 10

[Interview with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn by *AL-MAJALLAH* correspondent in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpt] Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn believes Iran's bombing of the Kuwaiti tanker *Kazimah*, despite the Security Council resolution condemning previous Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers, constitutes behavior displaying indifference to the world organization and its resolutions.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-MAJALLAH* the minister said: "Immediately after the tanker was bombed Kuwait informed the Security Council of the incident. We realize the United Nations and the Security Council do not have the executive means to implement their resolutions. However, considering the moral power and prestige of world organizations to which all countries belong, it behooves all member states to heed their resolutions. But if the parties concerned fail to heed such resolutions then it means the attacked party should defend itself by all means available to it."

The Kuwait minister of state then answered the following questions by *AL-MAJALLAH*:

[Correspondent] Can it be said that Kuwaiti and Gulf diplomatic efforts are adequate in the face of Iranian attacks on tankers in light of continuing Iranian threats to commit further attacks?

[Husayn] Many diplomatic efforts have been made and individual, regional, and international mediation efforts exerted to halt the Iraq-Iran war since it broke out. We all know that such efforts have led to no results because of Iran's impossible conditions unacceptable to Iraq. In the past weeks the situation took a new turn when the Iranian Air Force attacked Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers, despite the fact these two countries are not party to the war. This prompted the GCC to put the matter to the Arab League and the Security Council which issued resolution 552 condemning the Iranian action and consider it a violation of international laws and custom. This was part of the diplomatic efforts by the GCC countries to make their voice heard from the highest world forum. The other aspect of these efforts was the carrying out of bilateral contacts with the major powers and with countries concerned with the freedom of shipping in the Arab Gulf to explain the Arab Gulf countries' views and warn of the potential dangers to shipping in the Gulf, dangers that will have serious consequences not only for the Gulf countries but also for the world economy and for supplying energy to the consuming countries.

[Correspondent] Certain U.S. statements suggest a U.S. responsibility for "protecting Kuwait." How do you explain these statements and their objectives?

[Husayn] We have not heard U.S. statements suggesting that the United States is responsible for protecting Kuwait, but we did hear U.S. statements about concern for shipping in the Gulf and about the need for the Strait of Hormuz to be kept open.

[Correspondent] Can it be said that Kuwaiti tanker traffic has stopped to avoid any likely attacks?

[Husayn] Despite the fact three Kuwaiti tankers have been hit, the latest being the supertanker *Kazimah*, repairs are being carried out on these tankers so they may resume operating. As we know, these tankers are part of the Kuwait tanker fleet which is operating normally. Unjustifiable attacks on oil tankers will not prevent the export of our oil to our clients and meeting the world community's need for fuel. In view of the fact that oil is the country's principal source of income, we cannot possibly stand idly by or succumb to escalating attacks. Kuwait is a member of the GCC which stressed that any attack against any member state will be considered an attack on all the member states.

Iran Seeking Reduced Tensions

LD151303 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpts] 15 Jul (KUNA) — The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq has said that contacts made by Kuwait following aggressions against its tankers in Gulf waters, and its calls to all fraternal and friendly countries, and its action at the international level — including the Security Council — have brought positive results.

Speaking to newsmen today after the weekly Cabinet meeting today, he said that foremost among these results was that the Iranian side had begun to feel the gravity of the situation in the region, and started making contacts with a number of states in the region to diminish tension and stem the escalation of events. He said that the Iranian deputy foreign minister had visited Saudi Arabia and Qatar to calm the situation and prevent a widening of the war.

The minister also said that Kuwait welcomed the expected visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrey Gromyko, stressing that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had visited the Soviet Union several times, that he had invited his opposite number to visit Kuwait, and that the latter accepted the invitation, but international circumstances had repeatedly prevented it in the past. This visit, he said, could not be taken to indicate alignment, particularly since Kuwait's relations with all were excellent and based on mutual interests.

Interior Minister on Terrorism, GCC Security Pact

LD141102 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 14 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad as-Sabah Saturday warned that Kuwait will not allow anyone to tamper with Kuwait's stability and security.

Shaykh Nawwaf in an interview with Lebanese weekly *AS-SAYYAD* commented on air attacks against Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf last May and Iranian infiltration of Kuwait, said that "terrorism is an international phenomenon"...but Kuwait will not allow those who attempt "to meddle with our stability" to go unpunished.

On the verdicts issued on March 7th, 1984 against 25 saboteurs, who were involved in the series of explosions in December 12, 1983 in Kuwait against the U.S. and French Embassy and other vital Kuwaiti installations, Shaykh Nawwaf said that the Iraqi-Iranian war is not the reason behind the delay in implementing these verdicts.

The magazine, which is to be published Sunday in London, quoted him as saying, "the issue is an internal affair of Kuwait and foreign developments do not affect our internal matters," adding that the sentences will be implemented as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the verdicts, handed down, included a death sentence for six, one of those died in one of the explosions and one still at large, seven were sentenced to life imprisonment, four for 15 years imprisonment, one for 10 years, two for five years and five were found not guilty. [sentence as received]

Shaykh Nawwaf commented on the Gulf Cooperation Council's security agreement by saying Kuwait supports the agreement but "will sign it when it conforms with Kuwait's Constitution, laws and international agreements."

On the other hand Shaykh Nawwaf hailed the GCC, which includes Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, saying that since its establishment it strengthened cooperation in the field of security between the Gulf states, adding that Arab security cooperation "exists through strong brotherly relations."

Air Force Official Announces New Command

GF140824 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jul (QNA) — A Kuwaiti military commander said that all Kuwaiti Air Force sectors have been merged into one command called the Air Force and Air Defense Forces. Staff Colonel Fahad Ahmad al-'Amid, commander of 'Ali as-Salim Air Base, said these forces include echelons of fighter planes, bombers, support planes, and long-range transport planes as well as antiaircraft missiles.

In a statement published here today, the Kuwaiti official said the current command uses a control system for operations. It is a system of command and control using computers which detects enemy targets, indentifies them, and selects appropriate weapons to deal with them. He said the technical aspects of this system have been well-planned inside Kuwait and outside it according to specialization and the type of weapons.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message of Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF141000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0944 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Doha, 14 Jul (WAKH) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the overall current Arab situation. The message was conveyed by Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, during his meeting with the amir of Qatar here this morning. The Libyan envoy arrived in Doha earlier today on another leg of his current tour of the region's countries.

Envoy Leaves for UAE

GF141606 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Doha, 14 Jul (WAKH) — Dr Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, left Doha at noon today for Abu Dhabi after a short visit to the State of Qatar, as part of a tour in a number of the region's states. During his visit to State of Qatar, the Libyan envoy conveyed a message to Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the general Arab situation.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda for Visit

LD151438 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1412 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jul (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Jidda this afternoon for a visit to the Kingdom. He was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Mihsin, deputy governor of Meccas region; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; a representative from the royal protocol and members of the PLO's office in Jidda.

After his arrival, 'Arafat told SPA that his visit to the Kingdom comes within the framework of consultations and deliberations with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz about the latest Palestinian developments following the Algiers Agreement. He will also discuss with his majesty the conditions under which our people are living inside occupied land, especially the terrorist and Zionist attempts, and the crimes being committed by the Zionists, to Judaize Islamic sanctuaries. Moreover, he will acquaint his majesty with endeavors of the Islamic Good-Offices Committee undertaken within the framework of its efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. Yasir 'Arafat expressed his hope that the efforts of this committee, which will be meeting during the next few hours, would be successful in the coming stage.

'Arafat Meets King Fahd

LD152110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2058 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz tonight received in Jidda the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud Abbas and Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah. Mr Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jidda earlier today.

'Arafat Departs for Amman

LD152256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2240 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jul (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Jidda tonight for Amman. He was seen off at the airport by Commander of the Western Region Major General Salih as-Sudays and Deputy Chief of Royal Protocol Mansur al-Khayraji and the PLO representative in the Kingdom.

Iran's Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani Invited To Visit

JN151426 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Citing a ranking diplomatic source in Damascus who declined to be identified, our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris reports that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has officially invited Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Saudi Arabia, that Rafsanjani has accpted the invitation, and that the visit will take place in the next few days. This is the first visit of its kind between the two countries.

Palestinian Algiers Agreement Praised

LD151415 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Analysis by Muhammad Ja'far (?al-Ghandi)]

[Excerpts] The Algiers Agreement signed by five Palestinian factions embodies the importance of Palestinian unity during the forthcoming stage to confront the fateful challenges facing the cause of the Palestinian people. The Israeli enemy is working to wipe this out and to harm the political gains scored by the PLO in the international arena. The agreement includes a political program as well as organizational matters governing Palestinian action and its course in the forthcoming stage.

The signing of this agreement, which has crowned the series of meetings held over the past 3 months in both Algiers and Aden, confirms the ability of the PLO to surmount all disputes. It also comes at a grave turning point where the Palestinian question and the requirements of the Palestinian struggle, in both its political and armed sections, are required to rise up to the level of challenges increasing daily, to multiply the responsibility of the joint Palestinian actions, and to put an end to the Israeli hopes to strike at the Palestinian struggle by exploiting peripheral disputes witnessed in the Palestinian arena.

The Algiers Agreement, blessed by the Arab inhabitants of the occupied land, has come at a time when Palestinian steadfastness inside occupied Palestine is in need of elements of support to be able to effectively stand in the face of measures by the Israeli occupation authorities. One of the most important provisions of this agreement stipulated full support for the Palestinian people in the occupied land against Israeli occupation to confront the repressive measures and the settlements policy.

Since the Palestinian agreement is an important step in tidying up the Palestinian household, it is also a positive initiative pointing to the path of Arab solidarity. Without any doubt the production of a unified formula for joint action on the part of Palestinians has reinforced the hope for greater success in Arab efforts currently being exerted to cement the foundations of a unified Arab confrontation against the intrigue being hatched by Israel aimed at the cause of the Palestinian people and the resources of this nation.

AL-JAZIRAH on Algiers Agreement

GF151000 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Algiers Agreement signed among Palestinian factions affirms the unity of the Palestinian decision; it also secures the unity of political and military struggles. Commenting on this the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said that the value of the Algiers Agreement lies in its steadfastness for its implementation and in the adherence of the factions which signed the agreement to its resolutions dedicated to the membership, political and military unity of the Palestinian resistance and to secure the independence of political and military decisions of the Palestinian resistance.

It said that the agreement's value also lies in the effectiveness of its political and military control on the rest of the Palestinian organizations which have opposed it and refrained from participating in the dialogue which led to it and rejected signing it. The paper said that the existence of those organizations out of the framework of political and military commitment to the new agreement represents a time bomb which might explode in the face of the agreement when those organizations rejecting it resort to acts and practices which contradict the formula of the Palestinian work upon which the terms of the Algiers Agreement are based.

King Fahd Greets Saddam on National Day

GF142012 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a congratulatory cable to His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of his country's national day. His majesty the king expressed to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn cordial feelings and wished him robust health and the Iraqi people further progress and prosperity.

Turkish Defense Minister Meets Counterpart

TA141706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, who is on an official visit to Saudi Arabia, has begun his contacts. Yavuzturk met with Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in At-Ta'if today. Bilaterial relations, various defense problems, developments in the Gulf region, and the Iran-Iraq war were discussed at the meeting. In a statement at At-Ta'if Airport after receiving Yavuzturk, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that Saudi Arabia wants to develop the friendship between the two countries. He added that Turkey's activities within the framework of the Islamic Conference are appreciated. Yavuzturk will visit various military installations in At-Ta'if.

Continues Tour

TA151630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, who is currently on an official visit to Saudi Arabia, is continuing his contacts and tours. A meeting was held between the Turkish delegation and the Saudi delegation headed by Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in At-Ta'if today. The implementation of the cooperation agreement on military training and education, which was signed between the two countries in February, was discussed during the meeting. An exchange of views was also conducted during the meeting on joint production in the field of defense industry.

Later, Yavuzturk went to the south of the country and toured military installations. He will continue his tours tomorrow and Tuesday, and return to Turkey on Wednesday.

UAE

Goverment Decides To Reopen Embassy in Beirut

GF160912 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 16 Jul (QNA) — The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that the UAE has decided to reopen its embassy in Beirut and that it will resume its work shortly. The paper pointed out that the UAE Foreign Ministry asked Ibrahim Sayf, the UAE charge d'affaires in Lebanon, to leave for Beirut and to set the groundwork for reopening the embassy. It is noteworthy that the UAE charge d'affaires returned to Abu Dhabi early this year following the deterioration of the security situation there.

Official Leaves for Beirut

GF161006 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jul (WAKH) — UAE Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Ibrahim Hasan Sayf today left Abu Dhabi for Beirut to resume his work. The deterioration of the situation in Beirut recently halted work at many embassies including the UAE Embassy.

Foreign Minister Receives Message From Iran's Velayati

GF141500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jul (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received today a written message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the region. WAM said the message was delivered by Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi, Iranian ambassador in the UAE.

President Receives Eritrean Delegation

GF151238 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jul (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met at noon today with the Unified Eritrean delegation headed by Osman Saleh Sabeh, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Popular Liberation Forces currently visiting the UAE.

Following the meeting Sabeh stated that he briefed His Highness Shaykh Zayid on practical steps taken for the purpose of unifying the three Eritrean factions into one organization in implementation of the Jidda agreement. He said that his highness the president of the UAE expressed his pleasure at this unity step.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, Sabeh added that the delegation's visit to the UAE comes within the framework of a tour of a number of the region's states to explain the development of events in the Eritrean arena and in the Horn of Africa. He stressed the importance of the unity steps agreed upon among Eritrean factions. He said that these steps were aimed at unifying the three factions into one national organization at the popular, political, and military levels. He said that the agreement provides for the establishment of a unified national Eritrean fund to receive financial aids supporting the struggle of the Eritrean people. He added that the agreement also provides for the establishment of a unified camp for training military cadres to enable them to continue their struggle for achieving self-determination.

The delegation also consisted of 'Abdallah Idris, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Revolutionary Council, and Ahmad Muhammad Sa'id, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in the Gulf region.

PDRY

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF151949 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dr Muftah al-'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress and personal envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Aden today.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Muftah al-'Umar said that he is carrying a letter to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of

Ministers, from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the current Arab issues and joint Arab action for fulfilling Arab dignity and existence in its conflict with imperialism, colonialism, and anti-Arab forces.

Statement of Solidarity With DPRK Issued

GF151723 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The popular organizations in the PDRY issued a statement of solidarity with the struggle of the friendly Korean people against imperialism headed by the United States and the agent Seoul regime. The statement noted that the popular organizations and people in the PDRY are following with deep concern all the hostile plots hatched by the imperialist powers against the DPRK people. Thirty-four years have passed since the beginning of the imperialist U.S. aggression against the friendly DPRK. Despite the failure of this aggression, the U.S. imperialists have continued endeavoring to intervene in the internal affairs of the Korean Peninsula through its direct presence in South Korea, where the Seoul regime has granted it all the facilities and necessary bases to realize its hostile goals.

The statement affirmed that in South Korea the U.S. imperialists have deployed over 1,000 nuclear warheads and various means to transport them and thus, has converted it into a base for nuclear attack. Recently the United States endeavored to bring Pershing II missiles and winged missiles and even the more brutal neutron bombs. The statement affirmed that the threat of nuclear war facing the Korean Peninsula reflects the core of the adventurous policy of Reagan's administration, which aims at reviving the imperialist centuries.

The statement declared a large region of the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Arab Gulf as very vital to U.S. interests and hence, it is using the Iraqi-Iranian war to fortify its presence in the region, particularly since its defeat and the withdrawl of its forces from Lebanon. Moreover, the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the mining of Nicaraguan ports are conspiccous expressions of this hostile policy and a violation of international law.

ATH-THAWRI Comments on U.S. 'Threats'

GF140544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The newspaper *ATH-THAWRI*, spokesman for the YSP Central Committee, says: The goal of Zionist imperialist terrorism and threats against our country, Syria, the PLO and Libya is to limit our country's increasing involvement in the region's developments on the one hand and to stop the change in the balance of power in the region to the favor of the Arab nationalist liberation movement on the other.

In its editorial today, *ATH-THAWRI* says: Washington uses international terrorism as a pretext to intimidate nationalist countries and movements by assigning Israel to make threats against the PDRY for its stand in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and other liberation movements.

YAR

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF141739 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dr Muftah al-'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress and envoy of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in San'a' today on a visit to our country within the framework of his tour of a number of Arab countries.

In statement to SABA' News Agency, Dr Muftah said that he is carrying a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, dealing with joint Arab action for confronting the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation.

Libyan Envoy Departs

GF151934 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dr Muftah al-'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, left San'a' this afternoon, following a visit to our country, during which he delivered a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1st September Revolution.

In a statement to SABA', the Libyan envoy described his visit as successful and said that the president had understood completely the contents of the message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said that the points of view were identical on matters concerning the Arab nation and the relations between the two fraternal states.

UAE Official Ends Visit, Leaves Ta'iz

GF131238 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt]Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad al Nuhayyan, chairman of the Presidential Court of his highness the president of the UAE, left Ta'iz today after concluding his 3-day visit to our country. During the visit, he met with brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. He conveyed to him a message from his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE. The message dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

President Receives Message From PDRY Chairman

GF151806 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received this morning Dr Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state and chairman of the PDRY side of the Yemeni Council Secretariat, who delivered a letter to the president from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP central committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message concerned cooperation and coordination between the leadership of the two parts of Yemen on issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, president's adviser for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

President Congratulates Saddam on Anniversaries

GF141831 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, sent a congratulatory cable to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the anniversaries of the 14 July and 17 July revolutions in the fraternal country of Iraq.

Information Minister Says Government To Resign

NC160751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — The Cabinet held a meeting this morning under Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, said after the meeting that Kamal Hasan 'Ali will tender the resignation of the government to President Husni Mubarak preliminary to holding consultations on the formation of the new Cabinet, which will begin immediately. The announcement of the new Cabinet is expected within the next 48 hours.

'Ali Statement

NC161034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — At the beginning of the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali conveyed President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's thanks and appreciation to the Cabinet members for the great efforts they made under the chairmanship of the late prime minister, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, who dedicated his life to his country.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: I would like to praise the strenuous efforts made by the late prime minister, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, while he was in office. The late prime minister, 'Ali added, sacrificed his life for the sake of his work. We implore God Almighty to give him a place in paradise in return for what he gave to his homeland and nation.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that, following the formation of the new People's Assembly, a new phase of national action will begin and consequently, a new Cabinet will assume responsibility. He added: I have invited you to this meeting, because, as is known, the present Cabinet will submit its resignation to the president. I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for your outstanding performance and the unlimited efforts you made in serving your homeland. You indeed deserved the confidence of President Husni Mubarak.

The acting prime minister said: Our main objective during that period was to serve the homeland and to contribute to realizing the people's aspirations and hopes. This Cabinet assumed responsibility during an extremely delicate period in Egypt's history and positively contributed to establishing stability, whose basis and course were set by President Husni Mubarak to steer the ship to safe shores.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said this Cabinet drew up the 5-year economic and social development plan, implemented it, and successfully shouldered its responsibility during the first 2 years of this plan. This Cabinet also saw Egypt restore its sovereignity over all its national soil. It achieved important political results along the course of peace, as demonstrated by the surge in foreign investments and national contributions to various projects and in all aspects of economic activity. This Cabinet was committed, in its capacity as the NDP Cabinet, to the party's principles, aims, and program. What it declared as a party was in line with what it implemented as a Cabinet.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that elections to the new People's Assembly were held during the life of this Cabinet. These elections added positive aspects to Egypt's image abroad. They were also a bright point along the road to democracy and freedom of expression.

'Ali pointed out that while the Cabinet was in office, Egypt's international role grew, its relations with all countries improved, and its foreign policy made tremendous achievements — a more active role within the Nonaligned Movement, a seat at the UN Security Council, a resumption of ICO membership, better ties with other Arab countries, and an improved international stature. Egypt, 'Ali added, has successfully stood up to all attempts to taint its international image.

'Ali said there are many forms of public service; being a minister is only one of them. The experience gained through working in the Cabinet, 'Ali said, is an asset that makes other forms of public service even more valuable.

'Ali concluded by saying: I am glad to have had the chance to work with you during a period I cherish immensely. Let me again express my thanks and gratitude to all of you.

Mubarak Receives Chadian President Following Arrival

NC151547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife received this evening at Al-Qubbah Palace Chadian President Hissein Habre and his wife. The guest was accorded an official welcome. The military band played the anthem of the Republic of Chad and the national anthem of the Arab Republic of Egypt. President Mubarak accompanied his guest for a short rest at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah, where the Chadian President will be staying during his 3-day visit to Egypt.

The Chadian president arrived at Cairo Airport at 1700 Cairo time. He was met by acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who accompanied him to the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah.

The Chadian president is accompanied by a 15-member official delegation of senior state officials in Chad including the minister of education, youth, and sports, minister of state for foreign affairs, minister of trade and economy, and secretary general of the President's Office.

Mubarak, Habre Hold Talks

NC161015 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Chadian President Hissein Habre held talks in Al-Qubbah palace this morning.

Menawhile, the Egyptian and Chadian delegations also met. Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of state for education and scientific research; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, economic and foreign trade minister; Assistant Foreign Minister

'Umran ash-Shafi'i; Ambassador Ahmad Siqqi, director of the African Department; and Muhsin 'Azmi, who was nominated ambassador to Chad, participated in the talks on the Egyptian side.

On the Chadian side, Tahar Guinassou, commissioner of interior and security; Abba Siddick, commissioner of national education, youth, and sports; Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Amos Raoulengar, secretary of state for economy; Kerim Togoi , presidential secretary general; Idriss Deby, Chadian National Armed Forces commander in chief; Ahmed Moussami, director of the presidential staff; and Chadian Ambassador in Cairo Ngarasnan Dingamhasde Rebeye participated in the talks.

Ghali on Chad Problem

NC140546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt supports everything that will help in withdrawing foreign forces from Chad and in bringing about a national conciliation. He stressed that Egypt's stand has been, and continues to be, support for the legitimate government in Ndjamena and that Egypt was committed to this when Felix Malloum was president, then Goukouni Oueddei, and now President Hissein Habre.

In an interview to be published by *AL-JUMHURIYAH* Saturday, Dr Ghali says of the Chadian problem: Legitimacy, in addition to OAU principles and important strategic considerations related to the security of Egypt and Sudan, constitute the basis of relations between Egypt and the government of President Hissein Habre.

Dr Ghali speaks of Egypt's efforts to find a solution for the Chadian problem. He says that Egypt is moving at two levels; the first is collective through the OAU and the second is through bilateral contacts with concerned countries and Chadian parties. He stresses that Egyptian diplomacy believes in dialogue and encourages all parties to sit around the negotiations table and to work towards peaceful coexistence.

In his interview, Dr Ghali explains the dimensions of the Chadian problem which, he says, is made up of three intertwined and interrelated crises. The first one is the conflict between President Hissein Habre and former President Goukouni Oueddei; the second is the conflict between the north and the south, and the third is the presence of Libyan forces on Chad's territories.

He says that Egypt and the majority of the African countries demand the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad and that there be respect for the principles of the OAU Charter, which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of states and the use of force and demands respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of countries.

Dr Ghali says concerning the conflict between the north and the south, President Habre has included ministers from both regions in his government and has succeeded to a large extent in overcoming differences and conflicts between northerners and southerners. As to the difference between Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, Dr Butrus Ghali expressed confidence that ending foreign intervention will open the way for the Chadian president to find a framework that will include all the sons of Chad.

In his interview, Dr Ghali welcomes the first visit by Chadian President Habre to Egypt which will start on Monday. He says that this visit indicates the extent of relations between the two countries and comes within the context of consultations President Husni Mubarak is holding regularly with African leaders.

Kuwaiti Gunboats Dock in Alexandria

NC151650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1604 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Alexandria, 15 Jul (MENA) — Four Kuwaiti gunboats arrived at Alexandria harbor today on a 3-day friendly visit to the harbor. These gunboats are the *Al-Ahmadi*, *Al-Istiqlal*, *As-Sa'dani* and *Salhan*.

Romania's Dascalescu Arrives, Makes Statement

NC151810 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo at 1900 today on a 4-day visit to Egypt during which President Husni Mubarak will receive him. Upon arrival at the airport, the Romanian prime minister was received by acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, a number of Cabinet ministers, the Egyptian ambassador to Romania, and the Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

Upon arrival the Romanian prime minister said that his visit to Egypt is aimed at strengthening the close relations linking the Egyptian and Romanian peoples and their leaderships. He expressed the hope that he will hold fruitful talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the visit to Egypt by the Romanian prime minister will further boost the good bilateral relations. He said that in addition to the situation in the area and the world, other political issues will be discussed by the Egyptian and Romanian sides. They will also discuss bilateral relations. He further said that the close cooperation between the two countries in several areas is proceeding well.

U.S. Reaction to USSR-Kuwait Arms Deal Viewed

NC150706 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* today says: When the Kuwaiti Government asked the U.S. Government to supply it with Stinger antiaircraft missiles, it asked for weapons for self-defense in case the Iraq-Iran war expands. However, the U.S. Government rejected the Kuwaiti request.

The paper adds: To defend itself, Kuwait turned to the Soviet Union and asked for weapons. The Soviets agreed and a $327 million deal on weapons for defending Kuwait was signed. The paper adds that the Kuwaiti Government was justified in its speedy action, particularly because the weapons it is asking for are to be used in self-defense against a danger that, following the intensification of attacks on shipping, has become very real. The paper believes that there is no justification for the U.S. Government's anxiety and that the U.S. Government's threat to cancel a weapons deal with Kuwait is strange.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by saying this is the second time Washington rejected giving weapons to an Arab state. Earlier, Washington refused to give weapons to Jordan. We believe U.S. officials should revise their stand so that crying over spilled milk will not become their policy.

Lebanon's AS-SAYYAD Cites Ghali on Peace Process

LD131625 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1437 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jul (KUNA) — The Lebanese magazine *AS-SAYYAD* today quotes Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Brutus Ghali as saying that a new peace process in the Middle East will be initiated following the American and Israeli elections. He is also quoted as saying that "the way the settlements in the Egyptian territory were removed should act as a political and legal model to be emulated by Arab diplomacy in future negotiations which, he said, are bound to take place sooner or later on the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the West Bank, the Gaza sector, and Lebanon."

Dr Ghali said: "We still consider the United States the one most capable of bringing about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East now."

Dr Ghali made these remarks to the magazine following his visit to Britain to discuss with British officials the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in Lebanon and other matters pertaining to the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-AHALI Comments on New Press Appointments

PM151830 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 4 Jul 84 p 3

[Husayn 'Abd ar-Razzaq article: "The New Chief Editors"]

[Text] Last Thursday, while the entire Editorial Board was engaged in a heated and fruitful discussion about visions of the future after the 27 May 1984 elections and the press manifestation of these visions, the chief editor received a telephone call in connection with appointments to key positions in the press establishments.

When the chief editor passed the names to the board, everyone present agreed that there was something new here which deserved contemplation and welcome, especially the choice of Mustafa Nabil as chief editor of *AL-HILAL* magazine and Mahfuz al-Ansari as chief editor of *Al-JUMHURIYAH*.

Both Mustafa Nabil and Mahfuz al-Ansari, like most of *AL-AHALI*'s board members, belong to the generation of the sixties not only in terms of time but also in terms of the patriotic and progressive views and principles which gave that period in the history of Egypt and the Arab world its special political and social character and a special place in the hearts of the Egyptian people.

Mustafa Nabil and Mahfuz al-Ansari fought the battles of that period, and some of the battles of the seventies, each in his own way, just like many other honorable Egyptians who always and under all regimes chose to align themselves with the Egyptian people, in whom they believed and to whom they were loyal.

Mustafa Nabil and Mahfuz al-Ansari are distinguished not only by virtue of their attitudes but also by virtue of their professional superiority, journalistic efficiency, and interest in and perfection of their profession. Because of all that they enjoy close and sound relations with all the vital Egyptian and Arab political forces and trends.

Furthermore, Mustafa Nabil and Mahfuz al-Ansari are the first two journalists to be appointed chief editors of a newspaper and a magazine published by a national establishment without being members of or being asked to join a ruling party, although they are not members of any other party either.

Without doubt this choice should be credited to the intelligent people in the government establishment and deserves to be welcomed as a step in the right direction, but it is also a test for the authorities as well as for our friends Mustafa Nabil and Mahfuz al-Ansari.

The real significance of this move is that it should enable *AL-HILAL* to publish all kinds of views and good intellectual, cultural, and literary work without restrictions or prejudice against any trend and without any blacklists. The blooming of 100 flowers is the only target in harmony with the attitude and history of Mustafa Nabil. This is the proof that positions do not change men. We are confident that our friend Mustafa Nabil will pass the test despite the difficulties which will be placed in his way by renegade and backward forces in the establishment and in the government departments. He is capable of setting an example.

As regards *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, there is no doubt that Mahfuz al-Ansari's task will be more difficult. Turning a daily paper into a truly national paper requires a fierce battle and a hard fight, but it will be a worthwhile battle for Al-Ansari to engage in. One factor which will perhaps help him to victory is that in the past few months *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has been allowing a marginal and limited degree of differences of opinion and objectivity in its analyses of the election battle and in its reports and comments, something which is completely lacking in the other national newspapers. The credit for that goes to *AL-JUMHURIYAH*'s chairman of the board.

Finally this new development is only part of the whole picture. Some of the names of the other appointees are unblemished while others bear the mark of some of the security-conscious press establishments. Also, the name of one man who, as chief editor of *AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI*, managed to turn that magazine into a true exponent of the Egyptian economy and a lively platform for various views and trends was missing from the list. By that we mean Dr Lutfi 'Abd al-'Azim. His absence means that something right has been abandoned. The general picture, despite the minimal new features in it, is a beginning and we hope that there will be more to follow.

Mubarak To Deliver Anniversary Speech

NC140722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak will deliver an important political speech on 22 July at the meetings hall at the NDP premises on the occasion of the 23 July Revolution anniversary. *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, which reports this today, adds that in his speech President Mubarak will review all national and foreign problems, his expectations for the future political life regarding local, Arab, and international situations.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

'Maritime Targets' Hit

JN131619 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,525 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic operations against the rancorous Khomeyniite enemy forces so that Iraq's banner will remain high and its future bright. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. With God's help and with great success, an air strike was carried out against two large maritime targets south of Khark Island at 1500 and at 1504 today. The two targets were directly and effectively hit and our brave Air Force eagles and their planes returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Using various types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions opposite our positions in the northern sector of the front, destroying two infantry positions. In another area of the same sector, new groups of Iranian soldiers who had fled the tyranny of criminal Khomeyni and his regime sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

3. Today, our helicopter gunships carried out a number of successful combat missions against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and boats east of Tigris. Our helicopters scored direct, effective hits and all of our pilots and their planes returned safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

4. One was killed, others were wounded, and one infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the front.

5. Three observation posts were destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1984.

Ground Operations Reported

JN141617 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,526 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, while sharing with our great people their celebrations of the July revolution anniversary, emphasize that they will remain the homeland's fence and the nation's strong shield in defending honor, principles, and sovereignty. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force from one of our brave units carried out a successful operation against an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing four, capturing others, and destroying two vehicles. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy troop was killed, and one infantry position, one observation post, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed.

2. Several enemy troops and vehicles were sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our forces fired on them, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position.

3. Two weapon emplacements and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the operational area east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 July 1984

Iranian Drone Downed

JN151622 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1603 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,527 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces continue their valiant activities against the oppressive Khomeyniite regime's forces. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 0930 today our able air defense means shot down an enemy drone in the operational sector east of Basra. The plane's wreckage was evacuated to the rear positions in the same sector. Our forward units also used all types of weapons to pound several enemy boats and one enemy assembly point in the same sector, killing three, wounding others, and destroying three boats, two infantry positions, and one hardware stockpile.

2. One of our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration and several enemy vehicles opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and pounded them with all types of weapons, killing 13, wounding others, and destroying 3 vehicles.

3. Several of our daring helicopter gunships carried out combat missions today against several enemy positions in the operational sector east of Tigris, destroying one weapons emplacement and killing or wounding its occupants. All of our helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 July 1984

Army Commander Says Iran Still Massing Troops

LD141113 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA) — An Iraqi Army commander was quoted here Saturday as saying Iraq has the might to crush any potential Iranian offensive and stressed that all his country's war preparations are of defensive nature.

Acting commander of the "Miqdad" Iraqi forces in the southern sector of the battlefield, General Ismail Ibrahim told *AL-QABAS* Kuwaiti daily that the Iranians were still massing troops along the battlefront for a much-trumpeted major attack.

Ibrahim, who was interviewed at the frontlines east of Basra, said the Iranian concentrations are designed for an attack on the southern port city of Basra.

But Iraq, while it grooms no plans for aggression, is resolved to defend its sovereignty and people and is able to repulse any Iranian attacks, he said.

The general flatly denied that Iraqi forces had used poison gases against Iranian troops and emphasized that his forces are abiding by an agreement not to bombard Iranian cities and civilian targets though he said Iran had repeatedly breached the accord.

General Ibrahim urged Iranian soldiers to defect to Iraq, where he said they will be treated as visitors.

Military Commanders Assert Defensive Readiness

JN151335 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi military commanders have asserted that their forces are ready to crush any new Iranian aggression and further the victory over the Iranian regime's forces.

In congratulatory cables to President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the occasion of Iraq's celebrations of the 17 July Revolution anniversary, they stressed their determination to inflict heavy losses on the Iranian aggressors.

Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs said that the Iraqi forces will continue to sacrifice in order to confirm the decisive victory in the war against the Tehran regime's aggression.

The staff lieutenant general commanding the Air Force and air defenses stressed that the Air Force will remain a cover to defend Iraq and its people; and the hawks of the Air Force will continue to hammer the heads of Iran's enemy rulers.

The staff major general, commanding the II Army Corp, said that his force will continue to defend every inch of Iraq's and the Arab homeland's territory.

The commander of the IV Army Corp stressed that the corp's forces were currently ready to defend Iraq and its pride and honor and ready to inflict the final defeat on the forces of the Iranian enemy.

The commander of the naval force and the coastal defenses stressed that the Navy will remain an impregnable bastion and a drawn sword in the face of anyone who would dare to impose on Iraqi waters and its legitimate rights.

Popular Army Now Numbers 1 Million Strong

JN150851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Safa' Rashid report]

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — While the Iraqi Armed Forces are fighting a legitimate defensive war against the Iranian regime's aggression, 1 million Popular Army fighters currently constitute strong support for these forces.

The Popular Army's 5-year plan, which was drawn up in 1981, aimed at enlisting 500,000 fighters in the Popular Army by 1985. However, the battle circumstances and the needs that arose from them helped enlarge the Popular Army to 560,000 in 1983 and to 1 million this year.

The establishment of militias has been one of the great experiments of the 17 July 1968 revolution. It has been a unique experiment in the history of Arab revolution.

Although the Popular Army is composed primarily of Iraqi citizens, after the war it attracted several thousand of the Arab nation's sons.

This Army of struggle is no longer merely an Army to defend the revolution, but is an asset for the nation and a genuine support of the Iraqi Army.

Tariq 'Aziz Praises Relations With USSR

JN141755 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has stressed that Iraqi-Soviet relations have improved. In statements published by the magazine *AFRIQUE-ASIE*, the Iraqi minister said that the Soviet Union has granted Iraq a $2 billion long-term loan at low interest rates. The two countries have also signed several agreements to implement various development projects in Iraq and to supply it with large quantities of sophisticated weapons.

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized that the Soviet Union is still Iraq's main source of weapons and that the military, political, and economic relations between the two countries have returned to normal.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the Iraqi minister said that his country supports the convening of an international confernece comprising the superpowers and all concerned parties in the region, including Iraq and Iran, in order to end the conflict.

On Arms From USSR

LD141837 Kuwait KUNA in English 1754 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 14 (KUNA) — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz declared in an interview published here that the Soviet Union will shortly supply his country with huge quantities of advanced arms.

Iraq and the Soviet Union have recently signed a loan agreement under which Iraq is to receive two billion dollars with a low interest, 'Aziz told the *AFRIQUE-ASIE* magazine. He added that a joint huge program for cooperation in the oil field has been approved between the two countries.

The Iraqi official criticized what he described as India's passive role in ending the Gulf war, particularly when it is currently heading the Non-aligned Movement, charging New Delhi of favoring its commercial interests with Iran.

'Aziz expressed hopes that an international peace conference on the Gulf conflict would be held and highlighted that Iraqi diplomacy has taken active steps in this sphere.

Ba'th Official Confers With USSR's Belyayev

JN161038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office at the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command, met here today with Professor Igor Belyayev, a foreign policy specialist and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Combating Zionism [title as received].

The two sides reviewed the Arab and international situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war. Belyayev asserted the USSR's support for Iraq's peace initiative to end the fighting and to hold negotiations.

He praised the results of the international conference on the dangerous effects of the Gulf war on world peace and security and appreciated its call for peace. He expressed his country's readiness to participate in the international follow-up committee stemming from the conference.

Hammud spoke about Iraq's initiatives to end the war, its cooperation with the international and regional mediation committees, and its abidance by the UN Security Council resolutions on ending the war and solving disputes peacefully.

Saddam Congratulates Mitterrand on National Day

JN131648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Text" of cable from President Saddam Husayn to French President Francois Mitterrand — date not specified]

[Text] His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

On the anniversary of France's National Day, it gives us great pleasure to send our warm greetings to Your Excellency, wishing you good health and happiness and the friendly French people continued progress and success.

We take this opportunity to affirm our desire to strengthen and promote the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between Iraq and France in the service of our two countries' joint interest.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

Saddam Husayn To Address Nation 16 Jul

JN161120 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will give an important historic and pan-Arab speech this evening on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the glorious 17-30 July revolution. It will be broadcast on the radio networks and television channels.

CSSR Deputy Premier Arrives; Makes Statement

JN141944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) — CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle Arrived in Baghdad tonight at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the CSSR deputy premier said that his visit aims at strengthening the existing bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

He added that he will hold talks with the Iraqi officials on ways to expand the scope of economic cooperation in a manner that would serve the common interests of the two friendly countries' peoples. He said that he will acquaint himself with the projects that are being implemented in Iraq in cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

Confers With Trade Minister

JN151339 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1208 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali today met with CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. During the meeting they discussed the development of economic and trade relations between both countries in service of both friendly peoples' interests. Ladislav Gerle arrived in Baghdad yesterday heading a delegation on a visit of several days.

'Alwan Returns From Tour of Socialist States

JN151046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Baghdad today after a tour of a number of socialist states at the head of the Arab seven-member committee delegation which is entrusted with following up the problem of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The minister told INA that the delegation which included representatives of the foreign ministers of Jordan, Tunisia, and Kuwait, visited the SFRY, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR, and informed the officials in these states of the latest developmetns of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Alwan said that the delegation laid special emphasis on Iraq's peaceful initiatives aimed at ending the war and solving the dispute with Iran by peaceful means, and its positive response to all the initiatives made by international organizations and friendly states to this effect.

'Alwan said that the delegation expressed satisfaction with the resutls of its meeting swith the states it visited.

These officials expressed their desire to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute by peaceful means, praised Iraq's peaceful stands to end the war, and expressed their high appreciation for the Iraqi leadership's wise policy in dealing with the threats to peace and security in the region and the world.

The minister said that the seven-member committee will meet in Tunis late this month and evaluate the stands taken by all the states that are concerned with the war, in implementation of the resolution taken by the emergency Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad last March.

AL-AHRAM Interviews Ramadan on Gulf War

NC150612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, RCC member, and Armed Forces commander in chief, said his country does not demand that the two superpowers stand by it, but rather that they play their role in halting the Iraq-Iran war and support peace, particularly since this war affects the interests of others.

In an interview to be published in *AL-AHRAM*'s Sunday edition, Taha Yasin Ramadan added that Iraq is ready for any situation, pointing out that his country is not worried about its position on the Iranian front with regard to troops, supplies, or weapons.

He added that although Iran has postponed its major offensive, Iraq, despite its hatred of war and its desire for peace, wants Iran to launch this offensive soon because Iraq is confident the results will be in its favor.

Taha Yasin Ramadan emphasized that reports on the Iranian offensive are not psychological warfare but are true. The preparations for this offensive began some time ago. He added: Troops took up positions and the Iranian build-up was completed 2 months ago.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said the Iranian offensive was delayed due to the internal situation in Iran. He added that the war has benefited Iraq. He said: All in all, we are victorious. We do not want to attack anyone, but only defend ourselves, our sovereignty, and our dignity. Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his regret over the Arab stand, particularly that of Libya and Syria, which support Iran. He added that the Gulf states have played a more acceptable role than others. He said Iraq believes that Arab solidarity should not be affected by any divergent trends — leftist or rightist — adding that there are many common points that can serve as an Arab stand on basic issues. He said: Despite the bitterness in our hearts, we support the existence of an Arab stand. We work for the sake of returning life to the Arab nation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said his country appreciates Egypt's support, pointing out that the Arab nation cannot exist without Egypt. He said his country has great confidence in President Husni Mubarak's ability to serve Egypt and to enable it to resume its distinguished role in the Arab arena.

Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed that blood ties are strong between Egypt and Iraq, adding that some Egyptians who work in Iraq had volunteered to fight alongside their Iraqi brothers.

Reportage on Visit by Libyan Foreign Secretary

Arrives in Amman

JN131610 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — The Libyan foreign liaison secretary, Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, arrived in Amman this afternoon carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At-Turayki was received on arrival at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Interviewed by AFP

OW140140 Hong Kong AFP in English 0119 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, July 14 AFP — Nothing currently stands in the way of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Libya and Jordan, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said here Friday in an interview with AFP. Tension between them was not marked, he said, and the rupture in relations last February "was in great part due to the lies of an enemy of the people." Mr at-Turayki was referring to a former Libyan ambassador here,'Aziz 'Umar Shannib [name as received], who, when he defected in July last year, alleged that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wanted to have King Husayn of Jordan assassinated. The direct cause of the break in diplomatic relations was the sacking of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli last February 18. Jordan broke off ties four days later. Mr at-Turayki said Libya was "ready to settle this problem." He said the incident was the work of Palestinians living in Libya. Mr at-Turayki is in Amman after visits to Syria and Lebanon to deliver a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the king concerning a "joint Arab action and unity plan." Remarking that Israel made no distinction between left-wing and right-wing regimes, Mr at-Turayki said that Arab oil wells would be under threat if Israel occupied Jordan. He was asked if Libya intended to pay its quota to the Occupied Territories Support Fund and aid for Jordan, as decided at the Baghdad Arab summit. Libya has not to date done so. Mr at-Turayki replied that "a strategic plan of action to confront Israel, with the military and material participation of all Arabs, is more important than the 10 or 20 million dollars Libya would pay."

Relations Not Seen Restored

JN140746 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* has learned that Jordanian-Libyan relations will not be restored on the occasion of 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki's visit to Jordan. The Jordanian Government severed relations with Libya after the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli was set on fire at the end of last February.

Confers With Al-Masri

JN141218 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs, received in his office this morning Dr 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign liaison secretary in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Middle East situation. The talks also revolved around issues of joint Arab action and obstacles hampering it. They also exchanged views on confronting these obstacles and touched on bilateral relations.

Al-Masri Comments on Visit

JN151027 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has explained that speculation about the possibility of resuming Jordanian-Libyan relations is premature. He said: Our discussions with 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libya's foreign liaison secretary, did not deal with the restoration of relations between the two countries. In an exclusive interview with *AR-RA'Y*, Al-Masri added that At-Turayki was carrying a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the Arab situation and current developments.

His majesty and At-Turayki agreed on the need to intensify efforts to settle Arab differences. They also agreed on the need to thrust bilateral and collective Arab credibility ahead. This is in order to move the Arab nation from the stage of theorizing to the stage of actual implementation of Arab solidarity and resolutions.

Al-Masri said: At-Turayki agreed with His Majesty King Husayn's emphasis on the need to convene the forthcoming Arab summit conference on time, in order to enable the Arab leaders to discuss all the important issues, particularly the crucial circumstances of our Arab nation.

Al-Masri added: His Majesty King Husayn reiterated to At-Turayki yesterday Jordan's firm stand regarding its recognition of and support for the PLO, as well as Jordan's stand on the Iraq-Iran war. King Husayn also reiterated the need to support fraternal Iraq because it is an Arab country that faces aggression despite its repeated calls for ending the war and for starting negotiations. At-Turayki will leave Amman today following a 2-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement to *AR-RA'Y* and *JORDAN TIMES*, At-Turayki said that the stage through which the Arab nation is passing indicates the seriousness of the situation and calls for Arab solidarity in order to confront Zionist designs in the region. He said that the situation has become more serious since the Zionist entity rejected international resolutions and has continued to Judaize and illegally annex Jerusalem. Moreover, it has intensified its settlement building and has continued to occupy southern Lebanon.

At-Turayki praised His Majesty King Husayn's recent statements on U.S. policy in the region and the loss of U.S. credibility in the region. He said that the declared U.S. bias toward Israel demands Arab solidarity to confront the dangers threatening the region and the nation.

He said that he discussed with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials various Arab issues and the severed diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Received by King Husayn

JN141505 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 14 Jul (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign liaison secretary in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the meeting, his majesty the king was given a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the foreign minister.

Meets Parliament Officials

JN160833 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Jul 84 pp 1, 23

[Ahmad Shakir dispatch]

[Text] The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives received in their offices yesterday Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign liaison secretary in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, following his meeting with At-Turayki, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi said that the talks dealt with At-Turayki's visits to Jordan and some Arab countries, which are aimed at confronting the dangers threatening the Arab nation. Al-Lawzi said that he stressed Jordan's pan-Arab stand and permanent and firm trend toward building the intrinsic Arab strength. He also emphasized His Majesty King Husayn's concern about Arab solidarity, which the Arab nation badly needs during the current circumstances. Al-Lawzi stressed Jordan's right to receive aid from its Arab brothers and to receive the support and commitments made to it during the Arab summits, because it stands on the longest line of confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

Al-Lawzi said that his talks with the Libyan secretary were frank and clear particularly while discussing the relations between the two countries — relations which remain severed due to Libya's behavior when the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli was set on fire.

'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, made a statement to *AD-DUSTUR* following his meeting with At-Turayki in which he said that the talks with the Libyan secretary dealt with the grave situation in the region and the Israeli occupation authorities' crimes against Arab citizens, building of settlements, and expropriating Arab land.

Al-Fayiz spoke about Jordan's firm stands under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn and concern about Arab solidarity. He stressed the need for unified action in order to halt the Iraq-Iran war and for Libya to play its role in this regard, particularly since it has special relations with Iran. He explained that continuing to spill blood and to consume Iraqi strength will have a negative effect on the future of the central cause and will cause great dangers to the region. He also explained that Arab solidarity will remain weak as long as some Arabs continue to support Iran. He emphasized that the efforts during this phase must concentrate on turning good intentions into action and real practice and the efforts of all the Arab countries must be directed toward ending the Gulf war and establishing neighborly relations between Iraq and Iran.

Al-Fayiz said that Iraq responded to all Arab, Islamic, and international calls to end this war, but Iranian intransigence foiled all these attempts. Al-Fayiz asked Libya to implement the Arab summits' decisions and to release the aid to Jordan that has been frozen for several years — aid which effectively contributes toward building Jordan's strength to confront Zionist dangers. The talks during the meeting touched on relations between the two countries. At-Turayki pointed out that his government is ready to give new premises for the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli. Al-Fayiz expressed his hope that emotions would be translated into tangible reality and that the Arab countries would frankly discuss their major disputes and differences in order to solve them. This is because it is useless to handle Arab relations superficially without eliminating the main causes that hinder the establishment of real Arab solidarity. At-Turayki left Amman yesterday morning after a 2-day visit to Jordan.

Relations With Libya Reviewed

JN130931 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Jul 84 p 19

[Editorial: "Where Is the Arab Rank?"]

[Text] The foreign liaison secretary in fraternal Libya arrived in Amman yesterday with a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. As of filing time, we do not know the nature of the Libyan guest's mission. However, we are certain that the Libyan guest will find the Jordanian officials with whom he meets to be very concerned about correcting the Arab situation, closing Arab ranks, and removing Arab differences. All of this concern will not prevent us — the journalists — from showing our pain and disappointment because of the burning of the Arab Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli, and because of practices which cannot be accidental. We cannot accept such incidents, neither for Jordanian Embassies nor for any Arab embassy in any Arab country.

We — the Jordanian journalists — were the first to welcome President al-Qadhdhafi's slogan of the national character of the battle. Events continued, and the slogan remained a slogan without having any tangible effect either on the confrontation lines with the Zionist enemy or on the steadfastness operations of our people in the territories, which are the target of daily Judaization and settlements.

When U.S. plans provoked Libyan planes and when tension prevailed in the Gulf of Sidra, we stood at the side of Libya and its sovereignty. In fact, we felt that our Jordanian soil was the one being threatened. However, we did not have the same feelings about the battles in which Libya was involved — the battles which did not have any national excuse and which did not serve the higher national interests. We were surprised when we saw Iraq bleeding and exposed to aggression, while some Arab parties reacted illogically.

The national character of the battle calls on all the Arabs to mobilize their resources in order to confront the Zionist enemy and establish an Arab wall in the face of aggression. This Arab wall will prevent the expansion of aggression against the Arab territories, and will raise the morale of those who are being evacuated from their cities and villages in the occupied homeland. The current Arab sitaution — which includes Arab fragmentation, secondary battles, and relations which are full of hatred and antagonism — cannot be the correct situation for the fatalnational confrontation that has been imposed on us by the Zionist onslaught. As we welcome the honorable Libyan guest to this Arab country, we hope that he carries the Arab voice which calls for alertness, self-criticism, and giving the higher Arab interests the necessary attention and care.

Libyan Moves Examined

JN150909 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Libyan Moves in the Balance," and in its editorial today, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Libyan personalities are currently touring the Arab arena carrying messages from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Arab leaders explaining Libya's viewpoints on the Arab arena's events, and calling for controlling the Arab situation, in order to issue invitations for convening an Arab summit conference. Within this framework, Libya's Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki visited Jordan to attempt a review of Jordanian-Libyan relations which were broken after the attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli.

The Libyan move, and its declared objective, — which is to control the current Arab situation — raises many questions regarding the basic objectives of Libyan policy, and on the ambiguity and conflicting aspects of Libyan stands toward the Arab issues. Before becoming a pioneer in improving the Arab situation and reconciling differences, Libya must repair the damage between it and the other Arabs, and must stop the haphazard and harassing nature of its relations with a number of Arab countries. It is impossible for Tripoli to simultaneously support and oppose unified Arab action.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B adds: The incident against the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli was a spurious, uncalled for official attempt to begin a break in relations with Jordan. In its execution and disregard for the meanings of Arab fraternity, this attempt hurt our national pride and brought us to a stage of Arab relations which we abhor. Similarly, there are the incidents of the attack on the Sudanese broadcasting station, and the series of border and terrorist troubles between Libya and Egypt on the one hand, and Libya and Sudan on the other. There are other artificial incidents between Libya and Saudi Arabia, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. In addition, there is the great pan-Arab setback represented by Libya's positions against Iraq, and Libya's nonadherence to any of its commitments decided on by previous Arab summits.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B adds: Libya builds its Arab relations and positions on weak bases. The Libyan credibility, in its call for repairing the Arab situation, is also subject to inquiry. An Arab country which is a side in most of the conflicts in the Arab arena cannot possibly suddenly become a preacher for Arab reform without its current positions being reflected in this call. How can Libya's continued objection to convening the Arab summit, and its intentional boycott of the two previous summits, followed by the current surprise turn-around to being foremost in the call for convening an Arab summit to deal with Arab issues, be justified? Arab relations must not be subject to temperamental standards, nor to factors of political outbidding, but rather to the factors of the higher Arab interests. The first of these factors is ceasing the artificially induced axes and conflicts in the Arab arena, and seriously considering the injuries and divisions in the Arab spirit and ability resulting from the wars of Arab regimes.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Jordan has always anxiously looked forward to every sincere Arab action calling for unified Arab movement, and will remain to do so. But the bases for any Arab effort must be good intentions, respect of Arab lies and charters, appreciation of the size of the danger confronting us as a nation, and the need for stability and balance in the internal relations of the nation, so that it is able to face the challenges that confront its existence and the future of its generations.

'Arafat's Arrival in Amman Delayed 24 Hours

JN151017 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman has been delayed for 24 hours. This was stated by the PLO office in Amman. Therefore, he is expected to arrive here either this evening or tomorrow morning. The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will deal with the results of Mitterrand's visit and 'Arafat's meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In an another development, a responsible source in Fatah said that a Fatah Central Committee delegation headed by Salah Khalaf will arrive in Damascus in the next few days. The same source affirmed that Syrian-Palestinian relations will witness marked development in the coming days. It is expected that the most important result of this will be the National Alliance's acceptance of the Aden agreement. The dialogue between members of the Democratic Alliance and the National Alliance, which is adhering to its demand for 'Arafat's resignation, is expected to be resumed tomorrow, Monday.

Arrives 16 Jul, Makes Statement

JN160638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman early this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and high-ranking Jordanian officials. 'Arafat was received at Amman Civil Airport by Tariq Madi, director of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative; Najib al-Ahmad, director of the commander in chief's office; Nabil 'Amr, 'Arafat's adviser; Colonel Na'im al-Khatib, Badr Forces commander; and 'Ala' ad-Din Husni, PLO charge in Amman. 'Arafat was accompanied by Hani al-Hasan, his political adviser, and Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, 'Arafat said: The recent meeting between Javier Perez de Cuellar and myself was positive and took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. During this meeting, the UN secretary general laid down his ideas about an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, which was among the important issues that we discussed.

I notified him of the PLO's approval of this idea and of the Palestinian opinion that dovetails with the Jordanian opinion concerning the importance of holding this international conference. 'Arafat added: We consider the signing of the Algiers agreement to be a big step on the path toward holding the PNC session, which will draw up the Palestinian political line at this current phase.

'Arafat welcomed Francois Mitterrand's invitation saying, I will be glad to respond to this invitation, but at the appropriate time. 'Arafat praised the results of Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Damascus. He said: The visit was positive despite the Syrian propaganda, which is trying to distort the results of this visit — a visit which took place at Damascus' invitation.

Husayn Receives Thank-You Cable From Mitterrand

JN141703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur have received a cable from French President Francois Mitterrand after his departure from the Kingdom.

In this cable, the French president expressed his thanks for the warm reception and good hospitality accorded him and his wife during their visit. He pointed out that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn showed an identity of viewpoints on the very important issues of the hour. The French president affirmed his desire to consolidate existing ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and France.

Husayn Cables Mitterrand

JN141704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to French President Francois Mitterrand congratulating him on the French national day in his name and in the name of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. His majesty pointed out in his cable that the French president's visit to the Kingdom had afforded him the opportunity to exchange viewpoints with the president and to further consolidate the existing ties of friendship between the two countries.

The king added that no doubt President Mitterrand's wisdom, courage, and devotion to world peace will contribute to the achievment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. His majesty wished the French president continued good health, happiness, and success in leading the friendly French people toward the achievement of more progress and prosperity.

Al-Masri Cited Further on Mitterrand Visit

JN131440 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the "Week's Events" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has assessed the results of French President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan. In a statement to our correspondent, he said:

[Begin Al-Masri recording] The Jordanian-French talks were held in a frank and amicable atmosphere. Agreement was reached on certain bilateral issues, which did not take a long time time to discuss in view of our prior approval of their foundations. However, political topics took up most of the time in the talks between his majesty the king and President Mitterrand. These talks touched on several basic topics, including the current Middle East situation and the international conference. As the French president announced at the news conference, France now favors convening an international conference. This is what Jordan has been seeking for a long time. There is no doubt that the French president's statement or decision on this subject is a big gain. Our viewpoints were identical on many topics, especially our assessment and understanding of UN Resolution No 242. The French position on this subject is important in view of the fact that France is a permanent member of the Security Council and enjoys influence in the EEC, as well as with European contries and the Third World in general. We also note that France's position on the question of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination is more advanced than that of other countries. France's position on this subject is similar to ours. We hope that the French position will have a positive, fruitful, and practical effect on the international arena in the near future.

The Iraq-Iran war took up a great deal of time in the two leaders' talks. Viewpoints were in agreement here, too. We are all fully aware both of France's positive attitude toward this war and of its support for fraternal Iraq. Jordan and France emphasized the need to support Iraq in order to end this war, fearing that its expansion could cause complications and great damage to both warring sides. There was also agreement on the situation in Lebanon. Again, everyone is aware of France's positive and practical stand on Lebanon. In general, our viewpoints were close, and showed understanding. Our main concern now is to see the practical effects of the French stand on the international and European arenas. I am now convinced that France will play a more active and leading role in this respect. Anyone who knows the personal relationship between his majesty the king and President Mitterrand must have noted the success of the French president's visit to Jordan. [end recording]

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu To Visit

JN151048 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Jul 84 p 24

[Text] *AD-DUSTUR* has learned that French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will pay an official visit to Jordan in September. The visit will last several days, during which he will meet with the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and a number of senior Jordanian officials.

Al-Fayiz Heads Parliamentary Delegation to Syria

JN141717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, leaves Amman tomorrow for Damascus to head a Jordanian parliamentary delegation that will attend the Arab parliamentary speakers' meeting which will begin its work there the day after tomorrow, Monday.

The meeting will last for 2 days. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Al-Fayiz said that Jordan is participating in this meeting on the basis of the clear Jordanian policy of attending all Arab meetings in order to strengthen Arab solidarity and to achieve a common stand on all crucial issues.

He added that the Arab nation is currently facing many challenges which call for continuous consultations and discussions among brothers so as to coordinate stands and efforts in the face of these challenges. Al-Fayiz affirmed that Jordan, under the leadership of King Husayn, desires to clear the Arab air and to strengthen solidarity among brothers, especially on the Arab parliamentary level.

Al-Fayiz said: This meeting seeks to coordinate the stands of the Arab parliaments in the 72d conference of the International Parliamentary Union which will be held in Geneva on 24 September and which will last for 5 days.

The meeting will also review several topics that will be raised at the international parliamentary conference, particularly the Palestine question, the Iraqi-Iran war, and the Israeli invasion forces' occupation of southern Lebanon. The Jordanian delegation includes: Senate members Walid Salah and Dhuqan al-Hindawi; House members Dr Sami Judih, Salman al-Qudah, Farah Abu Jabir, Rizq al-Batayinah, Mahir Irshayd, Marwan al-Humud, and Dawud Sulayman Dawud; the secretary general of the parliament; and the House director of parliamentary affairs.

Delegation Leaves for Damascus

JN151927 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, left Amman for Damascus today heading a parliamentary delegation to participate in the Arab parliamentary speakers meetings to be held in Damascus tomorrow, Monday. The delegation is comprised of Walid Salah and Dhuqan al-Handawi, members of the Senate; Dr Sami Jawdah, Salman al-Qudat, Farah Abu Jabir, Rizq al-Batayinah, Mahir Arshid, Marwan Al-Humud, and Dawud Sulayman Dawud, members of the House of Representatives; Yahya ad-Durubi, secretary general of the Parliament; and Zayd Zurayqat, the director of parliamentary affairs.

Prince Hasan Returns From Britain 15 Jul

JN151838 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan returned to the homeland from the United Kingdom this afternoon. He was received at the airport by King Husayn. He was also received by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chamberlain, the chief justice, the chairman of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research, the Al-Bayt Foundation, the British charge d'affaires in Amman, and a number of officials.

Reportage on Continued Violence in North

'Dozens' Killed

NC131738 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT13 Jul 84

[Text] Three days after the start of the battles in the Al-Kurah region, it is evident that the Syrians are giving support to the warring parties, for after the Al-Maradah organization succeeded on the first day in achieving a noticeable advance against the Syrian Social Nationalist Party gunmen, the military situation of the Syrian Nationalists improved today and some of their fronts were revived. This was the result of the reinforcements that arrived from 'Akkar, Al-Biqa', and other areas. These reinforcements could not have arrived so speedily and with such ease had it not been for the assistance provided by the Syrians. All the supply roads without exception are under Syrian control.

Today's battles were characterized by attacks and counterattacks on the Fi'-Baddah-Amyun-Ra's Nhash-Biqsmayya frontline. The Al-Maradah organization has been attacking Biddah since 1830 under cover of heavy artillery shelling. This is the second attack on Baddah this afternoon.

The map of the military positions on the ground when this bulletin was prepared was as follows:

1. The Al-Quwayta' area frontline — this is a group of villages near the borders of the Al-Batrun province which overlooks the coastal area extending from Hamat up to Shikka. The Al-Maradah control Ra's Nhash and Biqsmayya. They have forced the Syrian nationalists to withdraw from Kifrayya, Kaftun, Bidnayil, and Kilbata. The Syrian nationalists continue to control Bta'bura and part of Kafr Hata.

2. The Bturram-Bishmizzin-Kafr Hazir road frontline — the Al-Maradah control Bturram up to the Bishmizzin junction and the Kfar Hazir junction where one of the roads leads to Amyun.

3. The Amyun frontline — the Syrian nationalists have reoccupied some of the positions inside the town today but the Al-Maradah carried out counterattacks. The military operations [by the two sides —fbis] in Amyun continue to alternate inside the township and in its vicinity, particularly in the southern vicinity.

4. The Baddah-Fi'-Dahr al-'Ayn frontline — the Al-Maradah control the Ra's Masqa, Barsa, and Dahr al-'Ayn area. The Syrian nationalists control the Balmand area and the coastal road up to Al-Bahsas. Battles are raging around Biddah and Fi' which the Al-Maradah are trying to control in order to control the supply routes that pass through the coastal road to Balmand and to the Syrian nationalists' positions on the frontlines and also to tighten their grip on the Syrian nationalists positions in the inner villages of the Al-Kurah region.

The battles continued for the third consecutive day in the villages and towns of Al-Kurah between the Al-Maradah gunmen and the Syrian nationalists without any side succeeding in deciding the issue and without success for the political contacts that were made to stop the fighting.

At around noon today, the battles intensified on the Fi' frontline where the Syrian nationalists are positioned and inside Amyun which is divided between the two sides. Information from the area says that a large number of reinforcements arrived today for the Syrian nationalists while the Al-Maradah sent in additional forces, backed by equipment, to the battle area and took military measures in the ridges of the area in an attempt to cut off supplies to the Syrian nationalists.

The Syrian nationalists brought in during the day groups of their gunmen from 'Akkar through a route that passes through Tripoli, (Al-'Abdil), [word indistinct], Bassas, and goes along the Dayr Balmand road. Other groups also arrived from Ba'labakk and Al-Hirmil through [word indistinct], Amyun, al-Qubbayat, (Halfa), and along the coastal road and Balmand road. The Syrian nationalists were deployed in the vicinity of Fi', Dibbah, Amyun, and along the [words indistinct] road. A group of Syrian nationalist gunmen also took up position in the (Hirbul) mountain area and another group arrived in the Dahr [word indistinct] vicinity.

A responsible source in the Al-Maradah forces said that the Al-Maradah forces have achieved all the targets set for them in a plan drawn up for the Amyun [words indistinct] areas. He added that Al-Maradah forces entered the (Silvada) villages in Al-Quwayta' and tightened their grip on the Syrian nationalists positions in Amyun.

Meanwhile, a Syrian nationalist spokesman said that the Al-Maradah launched an attack on Kafr Hata and Kilbata but were checked. Dozens of persons were killed and wounded during today's battles.

Islamic Movement Rejects Tripoli Plan

NC131622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Islamic Unification Movement leader Sa'id Sha'ban urged the Al-Maradah forces and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party to resort to dialoge and to stop the fighting. Sha'ban emphasized his rejection of the security plan in Tripoli, pointing out that his movement will confront all forces which enter the town to implement the plan.

SSNP Combattants Besiege Tv Station

NC131136 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 12 (AFP) — Heavy fighting over the future of north Lebanon raged today near Tripoli, the regional capital, between supporters of wider Syrian rule and the militia of the Christian local warlord, Sulayman Franjiyah.

The fighting is concentrated mainly on the villages of Amyun, controlled by the SNSP Syrian National Social Party, and Baddah where SNSP combattants are reportedly besieging a television broadcasting station run by Mr. Franjiyah's men. Two attempts to mediate in the fighting on Wednesday failed. The first involved talks between Syrian envoy General Muhammad al-Khuli and Mr Franjiyah. The second was undertaken by the Tripoli Coordination Committee grouping local political leaders and municipal officials.

Syria, whose President Hafiz al-Asad is regarded as a personal friend of Mr Franjiyah, is concerned over the deterioration of the situation in north Lebanon which could have repercussions on Syria's own security. However Damascus is also on good terms with the SNSP which wants to regroup all the territories formerly under Syrian rule and advocates union between Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Syria.

SNSP Secretary-General In'am Ra'd accused Mr Franjiyah in Damascus on Wednesday of trying to "set up a cantion in north Lebanon" as part of a plan to subdivide the country for administrative purposes. He said the SNSP had support throughout Lebanon within all the communities and could "not accept this plan".

Remarks by Combatants Cited

NC131237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Attention is being focused on the north where battles have been going on since Wednesday night between the Al-Maradah forces and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] members in the Al-Kuran and adjacent areas. Today a new factor emerged when the Islamic Unification Movement and communists participated in the fighting on the side of the SSNP.

The deadline for the ultimatum addressed by the Al-Maradah forces to the SSNP members to surrender in the townships of Baddah and Fi' expired at noon today. The Al-Maradah forces then began an artillery attack on the SSNP positions. Violent battles ensued between the Al-Maradah forces in (Ra's Nahash) and the SSNP in Kifrayya.

In a statement the SSNP said that the Al-Maradah forces were launching an offensive on the Kafr Hata line toward Kilbata and that they were confronting the attack. In the meantime, the Al-Maradah forces tightened their control of Amyun and set up roadblocks in the town's square and quarters. The Al-Maradah forces besieged the SSNP positions in Baddah and Fi' from ('Asf Diq) and Dahr al-'Ayn.

Our correspondent received reports that 260 SSNP members were taken prisoners by the Al-Maradah. The Al-Maradah forces set up roadblocks on the roads of Ra's Masqa, Dahr al-'Ayn, Majdalayya, Mtulla, (Al-Akhdar), and Baddah to cut the SSNP supply routes. Ammunition and arms have been sent to Fi' and Baddah to support the SSNP from 'Akkar via Tripoli and Al-Qalamun. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' said 90 SSNP gunmen left for the north through Ba'labakk equipped with 106-m artillery, rocket launchers, and personal weapons.

SSNP leader In'am Ra'd accused [former] President Franjiyah of establishing a canton in the north. He said his party will not accept this. He disclosed that the SSNP have held contacts with the Lebanese Government and with Syrian officials. He pointed out that Syria wants the fighting to be stopped.

Ra'd moved to Shtawrah where he supervised the progress of battles in the north from the SSNP headquarters.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' contacted Ra'd in Shtawrah. Ra'd said: Relations of amity and understanding had prevailed between us and Franjiyah until the latest events. Some 2 weeks ago, I visited him and emerged with the impression of understanding of the Lebanese situation. What happened was a surprise, because an ally or a friend cannot shell his ally and friend. There is a domination plan being implemented in the north by the Al-Maradah forces. Perhaps Franjiyah wants to increase his share of the Lebanese cake. It is his right to do so, but not at the expense of the SSNP or the national area of Al-Kurah, which made sacrifices and offered martyrs for 10 years for the national cause. We do not support escalation of the situation, but we are against capitulation. We will defend ourselves with pride. We support any political solution provided it is based on equality and ensures pride. I extend my deep thanks in the name of the SSNP for President Hafiz al-Asad's overture to send his envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli to the north yesterday in a bid to contain the situation. This indicates Al-Asad's concern not to let the situation get worse in the north. This also comes within the framework of syrian efforts to heal the bleeding wounds in Lebanon, where not only adversaries are fighting but now an ally is becoming an adversary. The SSNP is a unitary party that adheres to the unity of the people and land and constitutes an obstacle in the way of sectarian and regional domination.

The morale of the SSNP members and of the Al-Kurab people is very high, and all attacks have been bravely repulsed, Ra'd concluded.

In answer to In'am Ra'd's statement, a spokesman for the Al-Maradah forces denied that the goal was to establish cantons in the north. He affirmed that the Al-Kurah never belonged to the SSNP, proof of this being the results of the Chamber of Deputies elections since 1943. He said the Al-Maradah forces do not need to prove that they are against the cantons.

In the meantime, a Lebanese Forces spokesman denied the SSNP's statement that it had provided the Al-Maradah forces with arms and ammunition.

Islamic Movement-'Alawites Fighting

NC131330 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received a security report from the north, indicating that fierce clashes are now raging between the Islamic Unification Movement and the 'Alawites.

Al-Maradah Statement Issued

NC131918 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] This evening, the Al-Maradah forces issued a statement accusing the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSND] of being the principal tool in a plot that aims at driving the Christians out of Lebanon and settling Palestinians in their place. The statement strongly condemned the SSNP, pointing out that this party was the first which had challenged the state's legitimacy in Lebanon and introduced the tactics of military coups into Lebanon. The statement accused the Syrian nationalists of capitalizing on nationalism and Arabism.

In a separate development, the fierce clashes which broke out in Tripoli at 1930 between the Islamic Unification Movement gunmen and the Red Knights — 'Alawites — with heavy-caliber weapons, are still raging.

Islamic Leader Sets Conditions

NC151708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] In Tripoli, Islamic Unification movement leader Sa'id Sha'ban said that [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah told the movement's envoy, who discussed with him the Al-Kurah incidents, that he will not accept two roosters in one coop.

Sha'ban had stipulated that before the security plan could be implemented in the north it must be implemented in the eastern sector of Beirut, Kasrawan, southern Lebanon, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. The removal of the Al-Barbarah roadblock, as well as implementation of the plan in Al-Kurah and Zgharta would also be required first. After that, Sha'ban said, there will be no objection to its being implemented in Tripoli.

Sha'ban rejected the idea of sending the security plan with his excellency the prime minister by helicopter to Tripoli. He said that Prime Minister Karami is not familiar with fighters but with silk gloves.

Zgharta Reportedly Shelled

NC131951 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the shelling to which Zgharta was subjected to tonight was directed by the Palestinian dissidents from their positions in Jabal Turbul. A number of shells fell near the palace of [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and the shells fell mainly in the Franjiyah family quarter.

As to the clashes in Al-Kurah between the Al-Maradah forces and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen, information received tonight says that these clashes have abated in a noticeable manner following the announcement of a cease-fire that went into effect at 2100. But the sounds of explosions continue to be heard along all the frontlines. 'Ashir ad-Dayah, who chaired the meeting of the northern coordination committee, contacted President Sulayman Franjiyah and informed him that the Syrian nationalists' were observing the cease-fire.

Meanwhile, Marwan Faris, chairman of the SSNP Supreme Council, told the journalists that the cease-fire is generally holding but expressed doubts that it will continue to hold . A statement issued by this party said that the party's artillery has shelled Zgharta in a concentrated manner and caused a number of casualties.

Al-Asad Requested Cease-fire

NC140511 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Clashes between the Al-Maradah Forces and Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] followers occurred across an approximately 80 km-long front on the Al-Kurah coast. Two cease-fire agreement were reached: The first at 2100 yesterday, and the second at 0100 this morning. Following the second cease-fire agreement, the Al-Maradah Forces released a statement saying that they decided to cease military operations as of 0100 in response to a desire by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, conveyed by his envoy, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli.

AFP reports that President al-Asad informed the two parties of his desire that they implement a comprehensive cease-fire as of 0100. AFP reports that in his cables to both parties, Al-Asad affirmed that the Syrian forces will adopt another stand if the two parties fail to abide by the cease-fire as of the set time. In his cable, Al-Asad asked that a meeting be held in Damascus today between Robert Franjiyah and [SSNP leader] In'am Ra'd in order to take measures to ensure security in the Al-Kurah area.

VOAL Outlines Damascus Agreement

NC151253 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received initial information on the text of the agreement reached in Damascus between In'am Ra'd and Robert Franjiyah. The agreement provides for several articles, including:

1. Immediately withdrawing armed men to the positions they held before the latest events erupted.
2. Ending armed activity, including roadblocks, in Al-Kurah.
3. Abolishing taxes [jibayat]; perhaps they mean donations.
4. Halting the removal of soil from the Al-Kurah area without the landowners' permission.
5. Confining armed men to the contact lines and under the supervision of the ADF Command in the north.
6. Increasing the ADF's presence in the Al-Kurah area and increasing the ADF's support to the internal security forces in order to maintain security in the area.

Leaders on Agreement, Cease-Fire

JN151009 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] This morning, the meeting among Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Robert Franjiyah, leader of the Al-

Maradah militias; and In'am Ra'd, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], resumed in the presence of Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, and Muhammad Salim from the SSNP command.

The conferees resumed discussions in order to reach a final cease-fire in northern Lebanon. After the 2-hour meeting, Robert Franjiyah told reporters: An agreement has been reached on a cease-fire and on withdrawing armed elements.

Franjiyah said: Our aim is to protect the peaceful citizens and restore the situation to what it was before, so that all the saboteurs will be defeated.

Franjiyah said that the agreement will be under the auspices of the Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

As to when the agreement will be implemented, Franjiyah said: Naturally the agreement will be effective as of this morning and will be implemented without trouble from either side.

After thanking President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President Khaddam for their efforts to support the patriotic line in Lebanon, Robert Franjiyah left for Zgharta aboard a helicopter.

On another level, our radio asked In'am Ra'd about the results of the meeting. He said that the talks dealt with the point at issue, namely, that what happened was an unnatural event, contrary to the political relations which had connected [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah to the SSNP and which we hope will return to normal through the measures adopted during the meeting. He said these measures are aimed at ending these security problems.

Ra'd added that the discussions were very frank and were aimed at reaching effective, sound solutions. he said: I thank President Hafiz al-Asad for his kind invitation to us to meet in Damascus. I believe that Al-Kurah, being a patriotic area where the SSNP has an effective, basic presence, will constitute, if it is freed of pressures, a good ally for Zgharta under the leadership of Sulayman Franjiyah. We have been and still are stressing Franjiyah's patriotic role. We are interested in Franjiyah playing his role in the Lebanese arena. This role cannot be played through differences but through integration with his national allies.

In'am Ra'd declined to elaborate on the points of the agreement but said that there were a number of practical, security arrangee-ments on the ground and that the secretary of defense in the party Muhammad Salim left for the northern region to join the officials from the Al-Maradah militias and to coordinate with the Deterrent Forces in order to implement the measures that have been agreed on during the past 24 hours. Answering our last question, Ra'd said: The SSNP is committed to the cease-fire and to its word of honor.

More Franjiyah, Ra'd Comments

NC151029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The meeting between Robert Franjiyah and In'am Ra'd at the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus ended some time ago. Robert Franjiyah announced that an agreement was reached to halt the fighting and to withdraw gunmen from Al-Kurah. Robert Franjiyah added that the agreement will go into effect immediately and will be supervised by the ADF.

Robert Franjiyah left Damascus for Zgharta with a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for former President Sulayman Franjiyah. A statement will be released later on the cease-fire agreement.

Sniper fire continues in Al-Kurah between the Al-Maradah and the Syrian Nationalists. Ihdin Radio reported that that guarded calm prevails in the region, and that the Al-Maradah are abiding by the cease-fire in compliance with the Syrian president's wishes. The radio also said the Syrian Nationalist military commander was killed during the recent frenzied battles.

Meanwhile, In'am Ra'd said what happened in Al-Kurah is strange and contradicts the political ties previously linking former President Sulayman Franjiyah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. We hope that this relationship will return to its former state, Ra'd said, thanks to the measures we agreed upon and through which we hope to resolve the security problem. Ra'd said the discussion was very sincere and focused on peaceful solutions, adding: I thank President Al-Asad for this kind invitation.

This morning, Syrian Forces entered some villages in (Al-Quwayti') in Al-Kurah and removed both sides' gunmen from the villages of Kaftun, Kafr Hata, Ra's Nahash, and Kafrayya.

Amman AR-RA'Y Interviews In'am Ra'd

JN160921 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Jul 84 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] Amman —The Al-Maradah forces and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] militias have agreed to a cease-fire in the Al-Kurah region which since last Wednesday has been the scene of extensive clashes.

In a telephone conversation with *AR-RA'Y*, In'am Ra'd, leader of the SSNP, who currently resides in Damascus, said: The Al-Kurah region in northern Lebanon falls under the SSNP's control historically and popularly. It is a region with a high level of education, where 90 percent of its inhabitants are educated and which includes a large percentage of university graduates. We have always had relations of political understanding in the past years with former President Sulayman Franjiyah due to our joint position against the Lebanese Front and the Phalangist Party which is based on the belief in the unity and Arabism of Lebanon.

He added: This did not prevent the occurance of some security problems due to a misinterpretation of the situation in Al-Kurah. A free Al-Kurah is the best ally for Zgharta. It pained us very much to see fighting among friends after the extensive storming operation. We were against escalation, but our decision was that Al-Kurah would not kneel, and that it is in Zgharta's and Lebanon's interests to preserve it, strong, unified, and free.

Ra'd said: Contrary to the reports of the first day, Al-Kurah and its population remained under the SSNP's leadership from the beginning, throughout the painful incidents, and until Robert Franjiyah and myself met with Khaddam and frankly discussed the events. We have agreed to a political security working paper which will remove the causes of the incidents and restore unity to the one rank. He said: The situation is quiet now, we have adhered to a cease-fire. Since the first day, no side made gains at the expense of the other, both sides remained in a state of stalemate on the ground. Despite the fighting, Al-Kurah has remained safeguarded because the fighting was for the sake of a solution and not for the sake of fighting in itself. Ra'd said: We have lost 4 dead and 20 have been injured, as for the civilian casualties, so far they have not been calculated, but there are huge material losses in the villages due to the indiscriminate shelling.

It is worth mentioning that the SSNP had witnessed a dissident action which divided it into three factions, the first is led by George 'Abd al-Masih and calls for the Party's neutrality in the period of sectarian fighting witnessed by Lebanon. The second faction is led by 'Isam al-Mahayiri and has good relations with Libya. The thrid faction is led by In'am Ra'd and also has strong ties with the Libyan regime.

The faction under 'Isam al-Mahayiri later joined In'am Ra'd's faction and made their headquarters in Syria. George 'Abd al-Masih refused to join the two reconciled factions because it would mean foresaking party principles and participating in the sectarian fighting.

Karami Addresses Delegations in Tripoli

NC151323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today went to his office in Karm al-Qilla in Tripoli, where he was visited by delegations from Al-Kurah. They reported to the prime minister on the citizens' suffering because of the fighting there. Delegations of Tripoli wheat and vegetable merchants briefed the prime minister on the bitter conditions they are experiencing following the destruction of their businesses.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said:

[Begin recording] The situation has in fact deteriorated and has been prolonged, and no one accepts what is happening. If you talk to gunmen, you will find even them agreeing that what is happening is unreasonable. It only brings destruction and ruin to the country and harms all the people. Nevertheless, such incidents occur. How many times in the past 6 months have you and your good brothers come to discuss the same subject with me? We therefore cannot allow this state of affairs to continue. We must convince each other that the country belongs to us, that the people are our kinfolk, and that we are all responsible for each other. Harm is caused by either ignorance or backwardness. When a person takes up arms, he becomes a big bully Abu 'Ali. We have had enough of Abu 'Alis and we want his mother to have pity on us. [laughter]

We are therefore in a phase in which all Lebanese desire salvation. The government was formed on the basis of national accord and is seeking the salvation of the people from their ordeal. We began in Beirut. I declare daily that we came to salvage and unite Lebanon, and to restore its sovereignty. This can only be achieved through ensuring security for all Lebanese and through liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation so that the state will be by all means a state, and will impose its rule and legitimacy with justice upon all citizens. If we held a referendum on this, all the people would unanimously demand security, security, and security.

In implementing the security plan, therefore, we have no intention of attacking or harming anyone. We want to rescue society from its ordeals.

I therefore promise you that, God willing, as soon as possible we will seek to convince everyone to pave the way for the legitimate authority, which ultimately must extend its sovereignty. The state today, by the will of its citizens, became a state acceptable to all. The state's policy is clear to all. Everyone must facilitate the state's role, because this is the interest of every Lebanese. I cannot tell you more than this. Let us ask each other to cooperate in the public interest. I am sure that none of us intends harm, transgression, or injustice. On the contrary, we came by the will of the people to serve the people. Therefore, if you find some people doing wrong or thinking incorrectly, every one of us must try to give and take for the sake of convincing the others. If we can convince some of the people, it will be a blessing. I believe every citizen is loyal to his homeland, nation, and people. There must be a serious and constructive dialogue among us. Through this we can arrive at a common solution that will satisfy us all. How nice it would be if this could be done quickly. In fact, the present situation can no longer be tolerated because it is chaotic, tragic, and harms us all. Therefore, none of you is a believer unless you desire for your brother what you desires for your self. The good majority must have hope and must desire stability, justice, and a return to normal life. God willing, we will meet again soon and the situation will be better. [end recording]

Karami To Resume Talks

NC150541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami will today resume the contacts he began yesterday in Tripoli to consolidate calm and to bring about an agreement to end the causes of fighting in Al-Kurah district following the Syrian mediation, which succeeded in ending clashes there. Prime Minister Karami and other officials are seeking to expand the security plan, which restored calm and peace to Greater Beirut, to include the northern province, preparatory to extending the plan to all Lebanon in a few weeks.

Al-Maradah, SSNP Start Withdrawal

NC160516 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The Syrian forces are being redeployed in the Al-Kurah region and are replacing the Al-Maradah and Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen. The Al-Maradah gunmen withdrew last night from the (Barfa), Ra's Masqa, Dahr al-'Ayn, Duhur al-Hawa, 'Aba, Kafr Farun, Majdal Shikka, and Al-Quwayti' areas. The Syrian forces entered these areas. The SSSNP gunmen were due to have started regrouping and withdrawing to the positions they occupied before the battles at dawn today.

Al-Jumayyil To Chair Security Meeting on South

NC140606 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Efforts to stop the deterioration in the security situation in the north, and to prevent it from extending to new areas, have been successful. This matter will be discussed at the weekly meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami in the Presidential Palace today. All aspects of the situation will be appraised. The talks will deal with the success of the first stages of the security plan in Greater Beirut.

Prime Minister Karami has affirmed that the plan will embrace all of Lebanon, and that it is comprehensive, including not only of Beirut but also of all Lebanon, because Lebanon's integrity is indivisible. It is a unified regime, one people, and one authority that embodies the citizens' will.

Karami added that the basic agreement on the security plan is a primary matter which enables the legitimate authority to carry out its duties through its instruments; namely, the Internal Security Forces and the Army which have been reorganized and in which the people have confidence. Through this confidence the army is capable of performing its missions and carrying out its correct role.

Prime Minister Karami said the north, or Al-Biqa', or the south cannot be blamed so long as the authority is not the criterion for security in those areas. Karami added that a comprehensive security plan must include all of Lebanon.

Regarding the situation in the occupied areas, Prime Minister Karami stressed that after completing the plan we will move to the next phase; namely, the scheduling of the Israeli withdrawal through any of the friendly states.

Within this framework, President al-Jumayyil will today chair, in the presence of Prime Minister Karami, the meeting of the Military Committee which had been requested by the Cabinet to draw up a plan on how to deal with the situation in the south.

Prime Minister Karami is expected to meet with members of the Military Committee at Government House at 1000 today.

Prime Minister Karami yesterday emphasized the need for liberating the land and said: We are determined to carry out our duties toward ourselves. Therefore, we said that our plan aims at ensuring the Lebanese intrinsic security in areas in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. This is our duty and is no concern of anyone else.

Military Committe Meets; Al-Hariri in B'abda

NC141322 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Military Committee responsible for preparing a study on liberating the south and the western Al-Biqa' met at the Presidential Palace in B'abda at noon today. President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami attended. This is the first meeting held by the committee since its formation in accordance with the Cabinet's decision at its last session.

The Military Committee's meeting was followed by a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami to discuss the general conditions in the country, particularly in Al-Kurah. It was reported that Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri arrived at the Presidential Palace and met with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami.

The prime minister met with a joint delegation of the Phalangist and National Liberal parties and discussed general conditions and developments.

Karami Statement After Meeting

NC141354 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The meeting held by the committee charged with preparing its views on the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya ended at 1455. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Rashid Karami attended.

Prime Minister Karami made the following statement after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The fact is that the committee has been given official directions about its work on the basis that the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, which are occupied by the Israeli army, is one of the primary tasks of the national unity government. It is the duty of this government to prepare the general plan for liberating these areas. We were clear in our definition of the committee's work. This committee is aware of the goal of the task assigned to it. Therefore, we hope to have in the not too distant future the study sought as a result of the formation of this committee.

Regarding my meeting with representatives of the Phalangist and National Liberals parties, the object was originally to convey condolences on the death of my late mother. However, we went beyond this social duty to discuss political issues in light of the general salvation mission and of the progress of the security plan, which has begun in Beirut. We hope it will cover all Lebanon. Our discussion was frank and clear on these matters, regarding which we have formed common views. Everyone supports Lebanon's unity — its land, people, and institutions. It is, therefore, the duty of all to cooperate and act guided by these aims in order that we may feel reassured and assure everybody from top to bottom. We have great hope that we will succeed in our future steps.

[Unidentified reporter] The implementation of the security plan might be affected by what is happening in the north. How, in your view, can what is happening in the north be dealt with?

[Karami] I have said that the similarity of the events taking place now and then in various Lebanese areas make one form a common view about them. We much regret these conflicts which take place at times even among allied or collaborating forces. This indicates that they are spontaneous. Therefore, it is easy to deal with them. We hope to reach, through cooperation, general solutions which will convince everybody and serve the public interests.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[Karami] Syria has expressed a desire to act toward stopping what is taking place in the Al-Kurah district. It contacted the people concerned. A meeting is being held in Damascus now. We hope it will end in a common desire to put an end to these violent conflicts. What has happened is really painful but controlling it is neither difficult or impossible. We are all cooperating for the sake of the interests of the north because they are Lebanese interests. We are concerned with Lebanon as a whole. We are proceeding with our plan to establish security in all areas.[end recording]

Study Not Plan Against Israel

NC141544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The first meeting of the Military Committee, which has been charged by the Cabinet with drafting a plan to liberate the southern areas and western Al-Biqa' and reopen all roads leading to these areas, dealt with the committee's work and tasks in light of the official directives. An official source explained that the military study to fill every security vacuum does not represent a plan for fighting Israel. It is rather part of the Lebanese preparation for holding talks with Israel. The date of the talks has not yet been fixed, but most likely they are expected to be held in August.

'Usayran on Support for Resistance in South

NC151209 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of national defense and agriculture, said the Lebanese Government may support the Lebanese resistance in the south if no other means were found to confront the Israeli occupation. 'Usayran added that the government is ready to send two Lebanese Army brigades to the south.

Further on 'Usayran Statement

NC151634 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Israeli official circles declined to comment on Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran's statement in which he expressed his belief that the Lebanese Government will support the armed resistance against the Israelis if there are no other ways of liberating South Lebanon. A source close to the Israeli Foreign Ministry said that, as a general rule, Israel does not comment on every statement published in the press.

In his interview with *MONDAY MORNING* magazine, Minister 'Usayran says that the government is studying the dispatch of two brigades of the Lebanese Army to the south.

The defense minister also says that the present security system in Beirut is temporary and that it is not necessary that all the army units should continue to be of a sectarian and religious structure but there should be a form of balancing among them to achieve unity in the country. He adds that the army unit which will be deployed in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh within the framework of the second stage of the security plan will be under a Druze command.

Army Denies Local Press Report on Detainees

NC141239 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Statement issued by the Army Command's Guidance directorate on 14 July]

[Text] A local daily reported that 600 persons are being detained by the Lebanese Army, according to some undisclosed sources. The Army Command fully denies the report. To enlighten public opinion and the relatives of kidnapped, missing, and other persons, the Command announces that relatives of the persons detained by the Military Public Prosecution were notified of the date that these persons were placed in custody. The Army asks the press to verify any reports with the military and the appropriate judicial authorities before publication.

Meanwhile, Military Public Prosecutor Fawzi Daghir denied that the military judicial authorities are holding any persons. He affirmed that the published report is incorrect.

Karami Signs Decree on Fact-Finding Committee

NC141151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today signed the decree on the formation of a fact-finding committee on kidnapped and missing persons and on the committee's terms of reference.

Following is the text of the decree:

Article I: A fact-finding committee for kidnapped and missing persons will be formed with Hisham Quraytim, retired major general of the internal security forces, as chairman; Army Major

Michel Rahbani, member; Mustafa al-Hajj, retired commissioner general of public security, member; and a fourth member to be appointed in a later decree.

Article II: The committee will have the following tasks:

1. The committee will carry out an urgent and comprehensive survey to obtain complete information about the kidnapped and missing persons of various sides.

2. The committee will compile and publish lists of names of kidnapped and missing persons as demanded by relatives of the kidnapped people.

3. The committee will publish the names of kidnapped persons as they are provided by the various parties and will seek their release.

4. The committee will publish lists of persons detained by the official departments.

5. The committee will carry out the necessary investigation regarding every person mentioned in the lists submitted by relatives. The committee will report its findings as soon as possible.

Article III: The various official military, security, and administrative authorities will cooperate with the said committee, each within its own jurisdiction, to facilitate the committee's mission.

Article IV: The committee will report its findings step-by-step to the prime minister, and to the ministers of the interior and justice.

Phalangist Party Stand on Kidnapped, Security

NC131702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of party deputy leader Dr Elie Karami. The bureau reviewed the general situation in the country, particularly the steps that have thus far been made with regard to the implementation of the security plan, the extension of the plan to cover the mountain and other areas, the issue of the kidnapped persons, and the events in the north. The bureau has announced the following:

1. The Phalangist Party notes with saitsfaction the security measures in the capital and its suburbs, thanks to the cooperation displayed by all parties concerned — cooperation bound to restore links between the two parts of the capital. The Phalangist Party expresses the hope that all the parties will overcome any obstacle that might arise in the way of the establishment of peace and security.

2. The Phalangist Party believes that the unity of ranks of the government officials and their joint commitment toward spreading the legitimate authority and the state's supermacy over the entire land is bound to restore the homeland's unity and the state's components.

3. The Phalangist Party urges all officials to see to it that the security plan, which has been drawn up for the mountain, includes the return of the evacuees to their villages and towns in accordance with a timetable that should be effected simultaneously with the deployment of the legitimate forces.

4. The Phalangist Party insists that the issue of kidnapped persons must be immediately solved and must be tackled as a national humanitarian issue that concerns all Lebanese, and not only a single sect. The party warns that any exploitation of this issue will undoubtedly torpedo all security accomplishments.

5. The Phalangist Party is watching closely the events in the north. In this regard, it calls for resolving these events within the context of a security plan that would ensure stability and peace.

6. The Phalangist Party also is watching closely the developments through specialized committees, and is giving complete attention to all issues that concern the Lebanese in the various areas. It supports the government efforts and cooperates with all the honest people for the sake of the salvation of Lebanon.

Lebanese Faction Leaders Meet With Al-Asad

JN141740 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Informed Lebanese sources here stated that an atmosphere of guarded calm prevails in the areas of clashes in the Al-Kurah District in northern Lebanon in the wake of a cease-fire agreement enforced at midnight on Friday after 3 days of violent clashes between two local armed groups.

Late last night, President Hafiz al-Asad informed the two sides, fighting since Wednesday, of his desire to implement a comprehensive cease-fire agreement as of midnight yesterday. Reporters said that President al-Asad pointed out that Syrian forces would adopt another stand if the cease-fire was not respected within the set period of time.

The Syrian efforts included a request for a meeting in Damascus today between Robert Franjiyah, leader of the Al-Maradah militias, and In'am Ra'd, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. Reports indicated that the military operations have actually come to a halt at the set time.

Robert Franjiyah arrived in Damascus today aboard a helicopter. In'am Ra'd arrived here late last night. This afternoon, In'am Ra'd met with the leaders of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. He told our radio that the nationalists, surprised at the Al-Maradah's attack against them, were forced to respond in self-defense. However, Ra'd emphasized the nationalists' eagerness to maintain good neighborly relations between Al-Kurah and Zgharta. He also praised President al-Asad's efforts to stop fratricide, and stressed that the Al-Kurah people reject any sort of hegemony.

Robert Franjiyah declined to make any statement before he meets with President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Syrian president received Robert Franjiyah this evening. The meeting was in progress at the time of this news bulletin.

SSNP Official Comments

JN160938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday received a delegation of the leadership of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] led by SSNP leader In'am Ra'd and comprised of SSNP members Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, and Muhammad Salim. The talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region, the developments in the Lebanese arena, and the efforts being made to overcome the recent difficulties between the parties of the one rank.

Al-Asad received for the same purpose yesterday Robert Franjiyah, son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. A meeting was held in the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended by Franjiyah and the SSNP leaders, during which the bases to halt the fighting in northern Lebanon were laid down.

Dr Marwan Faris, chairman of the SSNP Higher Council, praised the good Syrian efforts that halted the fighting in Al-Kurahin northern Lebanon, particularly President al-Asad's sponsorship of this agreement. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Beirut, Faris praised President al-Asad's reception of SSNP leader and his delegation and said that thanks must be extended to the Syrian efforts being exerted in this regard. He added that the SSNP is closely allied to the Ba'th Party and that the two parties have been cooperating for a long time on pan-Arab bases that are clearly hostile to imperialism and Zionism. He stressed his support for anything that serves this trend in all fields.

Faris renewed his support for the nationalist decisions issued by the Lebanese national unity government. He said: We consider the security plan a prominent decision from among these decisions, and we find ourselves concerned about facilitating the return of peace to Lebanon — a peace sponsored by the government and supported by brotherly Syria.

Faris stressed the need to close the Lebanese internal file to liberate southern Lebanon, Rashayya, and western Al-Biqa' from the Zionist enemy. He said: We are pleased about ending the Al-Kurah incidents and are eager for them not to be repeated so as to keep this area a place for coexistence and for democratic nationalist action.

Faris concluded by affirming that the Damascus agreement is a good basis to facilitate the implementation of the security plan for northern Lebanon.

Khaddam Meets Faction Leaders

JN142045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held at 2000 today at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office. Robert Franjiyah, Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] Leader In'am Ra'd, and SSNP leadership members Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, and Muhammad Salim attended.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the recent developments in northern Lebanon. An agreement was reached on ways to end the abnormal situation which prevailed during the last 2 days in Al-Kurah, and to restore cohesion to the members of the one party.

Reportage on Arab Parliamentary Speakers' Meeting

GDR Observer Group Arrives

JN151158 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jul (SANA) The GDR parliamentary delegation under Herbert Fechner, chairman of the interparliamentary group in the GDR's People's Chamber arrived in Damascus early this morning. The delegation is to participate as observers in the Arab Parliamentary Speakers' meeting, which will begin tomorrow, Monday.

The delegation was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union, Ghassan Rajab, member of the People's Assembly office, and a number of Assembly members.

The GDR delegation will meet this evening with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi, and with the secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

A special program for the delegation which includes meetings with a number of party and government officials as well as touring Syria's historical and ancient sites, has been prepared.

Kuwaiti Assembly Speaker Arrives

LD151158 Kuwait KUNA in English 1039 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, July 15 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adsani and the accompanying delegation arrived here Sunday to attend the two-day meetings of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union Council.

Upon his arrival Al-'Adsani told KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that the Arab parliamentary meetings "come amid critical political situation in the Arab region, including the Iraqi-Iranian war, its effects on the Gulf countries and the danger of foreign powers intervention in the Gulf, the Palestinian cause and the Zionist expansion in the Arab region."

The Kuwaiti official added that, "This important meeting will give the parliament speakers the opportunity to exchange opinions and unify their stances on international meetings in addition to coordinating efforts according to the International Parliamentary Conference, which is to be held in September in Geneva."

On the issues to be discussed during the meetings, Al-'Adsani said the conferees will deal with the Arab nation problems and the Iranian air attacks against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers, which Kuwait requested to be discussed.

On the other hand Al-'Adsani described Kuwaiti-Syrian relations as good, hailing Syria's steadfastness in the face the Zionist ambitions.

He noted that he will meet with several Arab parliament speakers to discuss bilateral relations between Kuwait and Arab countries.

Jordanian Delegation Arrives

JN152121 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jul (SANA) — The Jordanian Parliamentary delegation led by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, arrived here this evening to participate in the Arab parliamentary speakers meetings to be held in Damascus tomorrow, Monday. Al-Fayiz said on arrival that the Arab nation is currently facing difficulties, and that it is the Arab parliamentarians' duty to discuss these difficulties to overcome them.

Cheysson Meets With Khaddam; Departs Damascus

JN131223 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — At 0930 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and the director of the Western Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the current situation in the region, the international situation, and bilateral relations.

Cheysson left Damascus after a short visit of 24 hours.

Libya's At-Turayki Leaves Damascus 13 Jul

JN131549 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki left Damascus at 1500 today following a visit to Syria that lasted several days. During this visit, At-Turayki conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It is noteworthy that during this visit At-Turayki went to Lebanon, where he met with the Lebanese president, and then returned to Damascus.

Al-Ahmar Receives USSR Cultural Delegation

JN141430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jul (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today the visiting cultural and educational Soviet delegation. During the meeting, which was attended by USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin and the cultural adviser at the embassy, the talks revolved around cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU, measures to implement the cooperation program in the cultural and educational fields, and ways to strengthen that cooperation in the future.

Monte Carlo: Mashariqah Denounces 'Arafat, Right Wing

JN142108 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 14 Jul 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A short while ago, our correspondent Louis Faris contacted us from Damascus to convey a statement by Syrian Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah in which he denounced what he termed as the 'Arafat-led Palestinian right wing. The Syrian official also accused the Palestinian leader ['Arafat] of liiquidating the Palestine question. Mashariqah said that only real strugglers who carry a revolutionary rifle are entitled to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people.

Palestinian Groups Claim Firing Rockets Into Settlement

JN150733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Palestinian resistance groups in the occupied homeland have declared responsibility for firing Katyusha rockets at the Zionist settlement of (Minwar) near Lake Tiberias last Thursday.

It is worth mentioning that the Fedayeen operation inflicted heavy human losses on the enemy and caused a number of fires.

Al-Asad Receives Palestinian Nationalist Group

JN151755 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] At 1930 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the leadership of the Palestinian National Alliance. The delegation is comprised of Samih Abu Kuwayk, Ahmad Jibril, Muhammad Khalifah, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Dr Samir Ghawshah, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, Farhan Abu al-Hayja', and Fadl Shur'. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the developments in the Palestinian arena.

ARAB TIMES on Ri'fat al-Asad's Return to Syria

GF161147 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 15 Jul 84 p 1

[By *AS-SIYASAH* correspondent]

[Text] Efforts are being made to end the dispute between Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother Ri'fat al-Asad, according to political sources in Damascus.

They said reconciliation efforts had reached an advanced stage and Ri'fat would return to Damascus, but not in the near future.

Ri'fat has been living in Geneva for more than two months following his official visit to the Soviet Union.

The sources said that Ri'fat would probably retain his post of deputy president. The defence force, which he commanded was dissolved recently, and the sources said this had been done to avoid a clash between it and groups from the private force and the Syrian Army.

Other sources said that the former commander of the private force, Major General 'Ali Haydar and an assistant had returned to Damascus following a change in the circumstances affecting them.

TISHRIN Calls For 'Independent' French Role

JN141021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 14 Jul (SANA) — In its editorial today, *TISHRIN* says: If France wants to seek a solution to the Middle East situation, the initiative and the principles must be French, objective, and indepednent of the U.S. view.

The paper adds: Syria sincerely wants France and Europe to play a positive role in the conflict. President al-Asad has frequently announced his desire in this regard. Regrettably, France was thinking with a U.S. brain and was looking for the implementation of a U.S. policy.

The paper asserts that Syria stood and it will stand at the side of a comprehensive solution. However, it rejects the lame, one-sided settlement, because it believes that there is a big difference between solution and settlement.

The paper says: If Hafiz al-Asad's Syria had not been in this strategic position, it would not have been able to reject the non-Arab option and would not have been able to resist relinquishing our nation's rights. Our nation's rights are the only viable option that can be achieved.

The paper recalls President al-Asad saying that there can be capitulation, but not a just peace between a weak and a strong party, and that peace cannot be achieved without a force that can impose and protect this peace. This was Syria's logic while searching for peace, and this will be the logic of today's Syria of strategic balance.

TISHRIN concludes: The only solution in Lebanon will be the one sought by the Lebanese people; and the only Palestinian solution is the one sought by the Palestinian people and their militant factions, not the solution of the deviants and the forces of capitulation. The only solution is the one sought by the Arab masses. This will be guaranteed by Syria's force, will, and struggle, and by the strategic balance established by Hafiz al-Asad for all Arabs. Therefore, nobody can bet on illusions.

Palestine Broadcast on Mitterand, Husayn Moves

JN141734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Palestinian broadcast: "On the Events" program]

[Text] Amman reports say that within the next two days, Yasir 'Arafat may pay his second visit to Amman in less than a week. News agencies have quoted a Palestinian official close to 'Arafat as saying that 'Arafat and King Husayn are expected to review the results of Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan and 'Arafat's talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva on 10 July.

Observers have linked 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Jordan and the U.S.-French move, which took place in the region and which is represented by President Mitterrand's visit to Amman and Cairo and the U.S. assistant secretary of state's tour of a number of the region's capitals. They also confirmed that the new meeting between 'Arafat and King Husayn might produce dangerous developments regarding the Palestian question, especially since the Jordanian regime has begun to take quick steps to join negotiations with Israel and to achieve full coordination with the Egyptian regime.

Meanwhile, informed sources in Paris revealed yesterday that France is preparing for an important diplomatic initiative in the

Middle East based on Shimon Peres' final victory in the forthcoming Israeli elections. French President Mitterrand will extend an invitation to the Egyptian regime's President Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and the next enemy prime minister to visit Paris. The meeting of the three sides in Paris will be aimed at defining the terms of negotiations among the Egyptian regime, Israel, and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The French magazine *LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR* has disclosed that French President Mitterrand rejects a mediating role and that French diplomacy stresses the need for resolving the differences directly, by the concerned parties themselves. The magaizne also added that President Mitterrand's position has been welcomed by the leaders of the Likud and the Labor Party, who are known for their rejection of a proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East. The French magazine also pointed out that President Mubarak has two reasons to support the proposed French initiative: First, the United States will not be able to take any step or make any initiative in the Middle East until the end of 1984, as a result of the U.S. elections. Second, President Mubarak does not want to miss an opportunity because he is wagering on the Zionist Labor Party's victory in the forthcoming elections.

Syria Signals Desire To Open Negotiations

TA150600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Syria has recently signalled to Israel its desire to open indirect negotiations on the evacuation of forces from Lebanon. Our correspondent in Washington 'Oded Granot has learned that this signal was transmitted to a senior U.S. official who recently visited Syria.

[Begin recording] The Syrian signal indicating a desire to begin indirect negotiations with Israel on the evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon appeared in the course of recent talks with Syrian leaders held by a senior U.S. official. The Syrian foreign minister and other Damascus personages said that Syria wants the United States to renew its activity as a mediator for the removal of the Israelis from Lebanon. The Syrians are now saying that the negotiations will, of course, be officially conducted by the Lebanese Government. However, Damascus hints that it is willing to give the Lebanese Government the go-ahead to reach military arrangements with Israel regarding an IDF evacuation, on condition that Lebanese sovereignty in southern Lebanon remain intact. Several U.S. Administration officials believe that at a certain stage, the Syrians will announce their willingness to guarantee that the terrorists will not return to the area evacuated by the IDF. The U.S. Administration brought the Syrian signals to the attention of the Israeli Government. Washington assesses that the Syrian conditions for an IDF evacuation and the elections in Israel foreclose the possibility of making real progress. However, the possibility exists that efforts to solve the problem of southern Lebanon will be stepped up after the Israeli elections, and an opening for incorporating Syria in the political negotiations may present itself at a later stage. [end recording]

Shamir Briefs Cabinet on Cheysson Visit

TA151130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reported on his talks last week with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Jerusalem. The French official briefed the prime minister on his meeting with Jordan's King Husayn and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak. Cheysson also reported on French President Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union. Negotiations with the Common Market after Spain and Portugal join the EEC were also discussed. Shamir's briefing was in the framework of the Ministerial Defense Committee whose hearings are confidential. Reporter David Essing says the Cabinet did not discuss the setting up of nine new settlements in the territories.

Shamir on Election, Social Pact, Economics, USSR

TA151245 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Report by Avi Bettelheim]

[Excerpts] "Polls will not decide the outcome of the elections. In the past, the election results have surprised the various pollsters. We all believe that the gap between the Likud and the Alignment is narrowing. Based on our information, we believe that the polls published so far do not reflect the real situation." These remarks were made by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last Friday in a talk with correspondents in Bet Ma'ariv [general offices of the newspaper].

Shamir talked at length about the social pact which the Likud will strive to achieve after the election, if it forms the next government. He said: "We hope that the social pact will include the Histadrut, but if the Histadrut refuses to join we will proceed without it. This is possible, although it will have fewer chances of success. If we proceed by ourselves, then pressure will be exerted on the Histadrut by its members and eventually it will have to join. Nobody in Israel wants unemployment and nobody wants the economic situation to continue without a social pact. I support the Likud's continued participation in the Histadrut and hope that at a certain point we will have more people there than the Alignment. Do not worry — we will achieve this also."

The prime minister said that a plan to curb inflation (which was planned for now) was postponed because it was clear to the Likud that the Histadrut "which is controlled by a political camp will not cooperate and might even try to sabotage the plan. Therefore we decided to wait until after the election." In reaction to this, Mr Shamir was asked whether this postponement does not encourage the voters to vote for the Alignment, because it is well known that it is easier for the Histadrut to cooperate with the Alignment. The prime minister answered: "This amounts to saying that we should surrender to the Histadrut's dictates. It is telling the public: 'unless you go with the Alignment, it will be bad for you.' The public will not accept this."

Yitzhaq Shamir denounced the actions of the Jewish underground, and said that an information campaign should be launched in the area from which the accused come. "The danger of an underground in Israel existed immediately after its birth, and we — those of us who headed the undergrounds — saw to it that this danger would be eliminated. I do not agree with Professor Yuval Ne'eman's remarks concerning the Jewish underground. I totally reject this way."

Shamir said that he has not heard of a plan to carry out a huge settlement campaign on the evening of the election. "It is not helpful. I view it with disdain, and we will check to see whether it is legal."

Shamir refused to divulge details of his talks with the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson. He did say that from what he heard it is clear that there is no change in Jordan's and Egypt's stands on the political issues currently on the agenda.

In regard to our relations with the Soviet Union, the prime minister said: "We have not given up on the Soviet Union. This is an ongoing campaign which is connected with many international developments. It is a very serious and worrisome problem. It is true that there is a toughening of stands on the part of the Soviets, but I think we have done everything conceivable. Perhaps one of the reasons for the toughening of their policy is the way we handle the problem of the dropouts [Soviet Jews who emigrate to the West instead of to Israel]. This came up in my talk with Gromyko and it is possible that a mistake was made here. Ways must, however, be sought to change the situation. We will not accept a Soviet proposal to renew diplomatic ties if the condition for this is the demand that Israel stop supporting the struggle of Soviet Jewry."

Peres Supports Conference With Egypt, Jordan

TA151140 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1025 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 15 Jul (ITIM) — I heard and read this morning that after the election President Francois Mitterrand intends to invite the representatives of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan for a conference in Paris. I think that this is a good idea. We will not participate in an international conference with representatives from all the Arab states, particularly since the Soviet Union will demand participation in such a conference and it presently has nothing to offer. These remarks were contained in a speech by the chairman of the Labor Party Sunday morning before approximately 160 members of the new leadership of the U.S., Canada, and Latin America Bonds, who are currently visiting Israel.

Mr Peres emphasized that regarding Jordan, we will support any meeting in which we will be able to talk directly with the representatives of that country, in the cause of peace between us and peace in the Middle East.

"The gap between us and Jordan regarding peace is still large, but if we seek to reduce it, the only way it can be done is through talks. The problem is not how these talks will be held but rather how to begin them, even if there are conflicts of opinions. The essential thing is to begin the talks. We are ready to start talks without preconditions, or according to the stipulations of UN Resolution 242. We will not insist that the talks, when they start, be based on the Camp David Accords, as the Jordanians are not a signatory to them," Peres said.

Arens, Rabin Election Debate Held 14 July

TA150704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Report by David Essing on an Arens-Rabin election debate held at the Jerusalem Theater on 14 July in the evening — recorded]

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens and the Alignment's shadow defense minister Yitzhaq Rabin rehashed their parties' stands on the war in Lebanon and peace with Egypt and possibly Jordan. Arens said the government had been right to go beyond the original 40 km line in Lebanon, otherwise there would be continual fighting today with PLO forces along the Al-'Awwali river. In time, Israel would withdraw once the south Lebanese army was strong enough to take over. Rabin spoke of a withdrawal within 6 to 9 months with UNIFIL forces in the buffer zone separating the south Lebanese army and the Syrians and the terrorists.

On Egypt, both Rabin and Arens agreed that a cold peace was better than a hot war, but Rabin said the peace process must go on to include Jordan. Here Rabin asked Arens: IF we tell King Husayn you won't get one centimeter, will he come to the negotiations? Arens replied that Husayn was not willing to give a square meter in Judaea, Samaria and Jerusalem, so what good was it to tell him that Israel was willing to divide up the country?

On the economy, Arens and Rabin agreed it should get top priority after the elections. Here Arens repeated the Likud's offer to form a national unity government with the Alignment. The defense minister said any narrowly-based government that depended on minuscule parties will be paralyzed from implementing the needed economic policy. Yitzhaq Rabin found nothing wrong with a national unity government, but it was a question of what policies it would follow. Rabin asked: Would it be ready to invest in the productive sectors of the economy at the expense of the settlements?

Both Rabin and Arens were heckled from time to time by the capacity audience, but the debate came off smoothly. They then dined together, while Likud and Alignment supporters gathered outside the building, arguing who won and who lost, who was right and who was wrong. [end recording]

Arens' Lebanon Policy Linked to Reagan Plan

TA151417 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "Between the Al-'Awwali Line and Elon More"]

[Text] When Defense Minister Moshe Arens took office after serving as Israel's ambassador in Washington, it might have been expected that he would do everything he could to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon as soon as possible. From his place of tenure in the U.S. capital, Arens could observe the circumstances of the Lebanese war from a viewpoint taking into account real American interests, rather than the imaginary ones as understood by the war's architects in Jerusalem. Also, his personal prestige was not directly linked to that war.

Minister Arens could have been assisted by a new prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, who was not one of the war's initiators, but who worked in the shadow of Ari'el Sharon and Refa'el Eytan. But this is not what happened. The withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf did not extend to southern Lebanon. On the contrary, the IDF began fortification work which signalled an intention to dig-in militarily and politically in southern Lebanon, despite declarations to the contrary.

Why does Arens not apply pressure to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon? The main reason is not military. Just as the main reasons for the Lebanese war were not connected with peace in the Galilee, the reasons for the continued IDF deployment in Lebanon are not connected with peace in the Galilee. Sharon and Eytan brought the IDF into Lebanon because of Judaea and Samaria, and because of Judaea and Samaria Minister Arens will not withdraw our soldiers from there now.

When King Husayn met with President Reagan in Washington following the publication of the Reagan plan, the Hashemite king asked the U.S. President who could guarantee that the United States would have enough power to force Israel to withdraw from the West Bank, when the United States could not even convince

Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. For Jordan, Lebanon has turned into the touchstone of U.S. ability to implement its President's political plan. If it could bring about Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, then this would be an indication of its power vis-a-vis the West Bank. If it fails in Lebanon, it is all too likely that in Judaea and Samaria too its power will not be great.

Therefore, the IDF is stuck in Lebanon because Israel has rejected the Reagan plan. There is no argument that peace in the Galilee is very important to Minister Arens. But Arens knows just as much as the opposition knows that there is no need to hold the Al-'Awwali line in order to protect Qiryat Shemona. In holding the Al-'Awwali line, Israel is protecting Elon More more than it is protecting Qiryat Shemona.

The truth is that the inherent links between the Lebanese and the Palestinian problems were there before the Reagan plan. This link is illustrated by the fact that Lebanon hosts the largest number of Palestinian refugees in the Arab world. The great damage caused by the 700,000 refugees to the delicate fabric of the political-factional establishment in Lebanon does not have to be described again. Therefore it is perfectly clear that the Lebanese and Palestinian problems are Siamese twins whose umbilical cords cannot be severed.

If and when the Alignment returns to power, the withdrawal from Lebanon will also mean taking the first step in implementing the Reagan plan in the West Bank, but it will also contribute to the political rehabilitation of Lebanon.

From talks with Christian diplomats from Lebanon, it appears that the Christian establishment has realized that the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians will remain in Lebanon, because if the present political process is striving for the establishment of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank (with a link to Jordan), then the refugees of Haifa, 'Akko, and Yafo have nowhere to return. In Nabulus they will also be refugees. This is also what the eminent East Jerusalem politician, Anwar Nusaybah, told the *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent in the past. Therefore, the results of the political process in the Palestinian issue will influence Lebanon in the direction of consolidating a new constitution.

At present the Christians are drawing distinctions that are unlikely to hold in the future. They are willing to grant full Lebanese citizenship to those Palestinians who came to Lebanon before Israel's War of Independence. Their number is put at 50,000. They already have Lebanese passports. The Lebanese are willing to grant the status of residents to about 350,000 others who came to Lebanon between the war of independence and the events of Black September which took place in Jordan in 1970. The other 350,000 which according to their assessment came to Lebanon after Black September (this figure looks exaggerated to this writer) they demand be removed from Lebanon, even if this runs contrary to Israel's interests.

Today people talk about a general formula for a decentralized government, but the meaning behind this is various formulas for cantonization according to communities or a Lebanese confederation. It is needless to say that only a charismatic and prestigious Palestinian leadership will be able to tell the inhabitants of the refugee camps in Lebanon — which are the infrastructure of the various PLO organizations — that like the Jewish people the Palestinian people are also destined to live in a Diaspora. Just as the State of Israel is not a home for all Jews, but serves as their address and is a beacon for them, so the Palestinian entity will not be able to host all Palestinians. Lebanon will become a second homeland equivalent to the Jewish Diaspora.

Ministerial Committee Approves 5 Settlements

TA151220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs has approved the establishment of five additional settlements in Samaria: a NAHAL outpost by the name of Nava which will later be converted to a civilian settlement, Avne Hefez east of Tulkarm, Sela'im, Neve 'Aner, and a fishermen's village east of Lake Tiberias. A master plan for the Mate Binyamin regional council has also been approved.

One of the two heads of the Zionist Organization's Settlement Department, Nisim Zvili, protested against the rash approval on the eve of the elections. However, the head of the committee, Minister Yuval Na'eman, rejected this claim, saying that all the settlements had been approved and coordinated with all the elements. He was indignant about what he termed the terrible war waged against the settlement movement, saying that over the last 4 years $520 million have been spent on settlement in the territories.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs has aroused a great deal of interest in world communications media, and the beginning of the meeting was photographed by all television networks represented in Israel.

Campaign for 17 New Settlements Planned

TA151120 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] An initiative for the establishment of 17 new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip is expected this week, with the aim of creating faits accomplis in those areas on the eve of the elections.

The heads of the settlement movements in the territories (Gush Emunim, Amana, BETAR, and others) stand behind this initiative. [Amana is Gush Emunim's settlement movement and BETAR is a Likud youth movement]. Involved are settlements which had been approved by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs but whose establishment has been delayed due to budgetary reasons.

The initiators of the massive settlement campaign want to establish faits accomplis by getting settlement nuclei to settle in the area in tents until caravans and other temporary structures are supplied.

The settlements in question include four each in the Gaza coast, northern Jerusalem, south of Jerusalem and approximately five in the southern Hebron Hills area.

I have learned that there are nuclei for most of these settlements and that they are prepared to face the difficult conditions on the settlement sites. In addition, the project has at its disposal three "task nuclei" composed of residents of well-established Judaea and Samaria settlements and which will serve as reinforcements to the new settlements, if necessary.

One of the initiators of the new settlements told me: "We are not engaged in subversive settlement activity. All the settlements we will set up in the coming days have already received government approval. The Jewish Agency does not have the necessary budget at the moment, and the preparatory work by the government will take a long time. Therefore, we decided to carry out what we can before the elections."

In addition to this initiative 11 NAHAL settlements will be converted to civilian settlements this week.

Furthermore, the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs is going to establish another four new settlements in the Jordan Valley, the Hebron Hills, Samaria, and the Gaza Coast.

IDF To Help Settlers Along Egyptian Border

TA151312 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 6

[Report by Tzvi Allush]

[Text] The IDF attaches great importance to the fact that the Shalom District settlers live along the Egyptian border and will do everything in its power to ease the security burden they shoulder as a result of their proximity to the border.

Remarks in this spirit were made yesterday by Commander of the Southern Command Major General Moshe Bar-Kochba in a meeting with representatives of the Jewish settlements along the Egyptian border which was held at the Eshkol Regional Council.

The meeting was held in the wake of the steep increase in the number of infiltrations and penetrations through the Egyptian border. Each infiltration makes hundreds of settlers, who occasionally take part in tracking down infiltrators and who share in the guard duties, "jump to their feet."

Despite the fact that the purpose of most infiltrations it to steal agricultural products and to visit relatives, the defense establishment regards all of them as hostile acts of sabotage.

The head of the Eshkol Regional Council, Eli'ezer Ben-Tzvi, noted the financial difficulties afflicting most of the new settlements in the Shalom District and said that the troubling situation along the border has increased the anxiety and gloom among the settlers.

The commander of the Southern Command expressed his understanding and sympathy to the settlers. He promised to meticulously examine possibilities to help them safeguard their security by, among other things, putting up fences, paving security roads, and giving them defensive devices.

Settlement of Mezad Established 16 Jul

TA161038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Mezad, a settlement replacing the NAHAL outpost of Asfar, was established in Judaea and Samaria this afternoon. Our correspondent Shalom Oren notes that the settlement is located between Ma'ale 'Amos and Teqo'a, and will be populated by approximately 20 families.

IDF To Hold Call-Up Exercise in 'Near Future'

TA141814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman announces that a mobilization exercise for reservists will be held in the near future. The exercise is designed to train reservists in the open call-up method and to test efficiency. The public call-up exercise will be carried out by broadcasting a series of codewords of the units involved over radio and television. The exercise will include several thousand reservists and reserve vehicle units.

After hearing the announcement on radio or television or learning of the public call-up, the reservist should check whether the codeword of his unit is included. If his codeword has been broadcast or published, he should immediately report to the regular meeting place or report directly to his unit. A reservist whose vehicle has also been mobilized must first report to the regular parking lot of reserve vehicles, and later proceed to his unit. This exercise does not cancel or shorten the service of reservists who have been summoned for duty according to the annual plan, or through personal call-up orders sent to them.

3 IDF Soldiers Slightly Wounded Near Sidon

TA151419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Three IDF soldiers sustained slight wounds in southern Lebanon today when light weapons fire and a hand grenade were directed at an IDF patrol in the Maghdushah area, southeast of Sidon. IDF forces are searching the area.

Grenade Thrown at IDF Patrol; No Casualties

TA151613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] A hand grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol in An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon this morning while it was checking the police building. There were no casualties and fire was returned. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that searches of the building uncovered several grenades and dynamite sticks. This is the third terrorist attack in Lebanon since this morning.

IDF Expects More Attacks in Southern Lebanon

TA160904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Over the last 2 days there have been eight attempted attacks against IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon. The security forces are preparing for the possibility that the terrorist organizations will further increase their activities before election day in Israel. Our correspondent in the North Hayim Hecht reports:

[Begin recording] Da'ud Da'ud, one of the Al-'Amal commanders in the Tyre area, told a Dutch reporter last weekend: The Al-'Amal will increase its attacks against IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon, up to the Israeli elections. Our aim, he explained, is to speed up a decision in Jerusalem on an immediate IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, as a result of the activity.

A few months ago, Da'ud was detained by the security forces due to the discovery of sabotage materials in his yard in Tyre. He was released following an interrogation, and later left for Beirut where he was interviewed by the Dutch radio.

It is still difficult to determine whether the recent spate of attacks represent the actual implementation of the Shi'ite leader's statements. The recent attacks took place in different areas and were diversified in nature: a mine in the eastern sector, which was apparently planted by terrorists in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'; charges placed along roadsides in the Sidon area; and attacks in the Shi'ite-controlled strip in the An-Nabatiyah area. Meanwhile, the IDF is following all signals emanating from southern Lebanese villages, and preparing itself accordingly.

It should be stressed that the hectic political activity in Israel is a matter of the highest interest in southern Leabnon. Newspapers, preachers in mosques, and the public at large all analyze statement by Refa'el Eytan [one of the Tehiya-TZOMET Movement leaders], promises by Rabin or speeches by Moshe Arens. As opposed to the extremist elements, who undoubtedly attempt to exploit our election days for their needs, other tunes also have recently been heard in southern Lebanon. Several Shi'ite imams have openly declared, though not out of love for Israel: Anti-IDF activities will not accelerate this Army's exit from Lebanon. [end recording]

Hawatimah Expresses Support for HADASH

TA141704 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 14 Jul 84

["HADASH Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 Jul (ITIM) — The secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, issued a communique in Damascus which has been relayed by the French press agency saying that "he deplores the Progressive Movement for Peace due to its positions which run counter to the interests and rights of the Palestinian Arab people and its sole representative, the PLO."

He further states in the communique that he and his organization fully support HADASH under the leadership of RAKAH. He adds that the Progressive Movement for Peace adversely affects the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people against Israel and the unity of its ranks and that it directly plays into the hands of the Likud and the Alignment. All the Arab votes as well as those of the democratic forces in Israel must be cast for one and only one list, one that supports the rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and just peace, and that list is HADASH.

HADASH Leader Interviewed on Upcoming Election

TA151403 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 33

[Interview with HADASH leader Me'ir Wilner by Semadar Peri at the HADASH offices in Tel Aviv; date not given]

[Excerpts] Peri: Is yours a Zionist list?

Wilner: Most RAKAH members do not meet the definition of of Zionists but rather advocate various ideological views: Communists, Socialists, and Zionists.

Peri: You describe your party's peace plan as a starting and main point around which political action will now have to concentrate. You have a solution for the Jewish-Arab conflict but one must not forget that you voted against the Camp David Accords in the Knesset...

Wilner: The sting in the Camp David Accords lies in the statement that Jordan, Egypt, and Israel along with representatives of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank — and under the aegis of the United States — will determine the fate of those territories In fact, this explicitly denies self-determination to the Palestinians and veto rights to the partners.

Peri: What do you propose?

Wilner: We propose an international conference the venue of which is agreed to by all sides which will then conduct serious negotiations.

Peri: With the participation of the Soviet Union, of course.

Wilner: Of course. The Soviet Union is not just proposing a "Pax Sovietica," but working jointly and seriously with the United States. I do not think that a "Pax Sovietica" would work. On the other hand, we have already seen the failure of a "Pax Americana."

Peri: A partner, a new list, has just emerged which is running for the Knesset and is calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

First, could you describe the difference between HADASH and the Progressive Movement for Peace on the question of a Palestinian state?

Wilner: Mi'ari's list proposes direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO. We think that this totally ignores reality.

Peri: Frankly, does not part of your bitterness toward the Progressive Movement for Peace stem from the fact that, in addition to drawing votes away from you, they are also stealing your show? To wit, Yasir 'Arafat sent them his blessing when they received permission to join the election campaign.

Wilner: We are totally at ease and optimistic. A blessing from 'Arafat? The PLO's official mouthpiece has already published three articles about the elections. Two of them express absolute support for HADASH and the third article reiterates its support while levelling criticism at the founders of a separate list. All these articles have been fully published by us, in *AL-ITTIHAD*. 'Arafat's so-called "blessing" to the members of the Progressive Movement for Peace was only published by a U.S. paper. There, 'Arafat says that he is glad that such a list exists but he does not even mention the list by name. They chose, however, to make a big fuss over this sentence.

Peri: What about the Soviet Union? What is the extent of Moscow's involvement in our elections? Do they take an interest?

Wilner: They take an interest. An article I wrote in reply to questions sent to me in Israel was published by a large daily newspaper in Moscow. They are interested in the Israeli political map and they are curious to know what the policy will be after the elections. A Soviet delegation was here a few weeks ago and its members, of course, conveyed their best wishes to us. Generally speaking, Moscow does not see a great difference between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres....

Golan Druze Youths To Study in Soviet Union

TA150752 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0630 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Golan Heights, 14 Jul (ITIM) — A number of Druze youths from the Golan Heights intend to leave for the Soviet Union within the next few days for academic studies there.

The youths refuse to reveal who is financing their studies, but they claim that they are compelled to travel to the Soviet Union due to Israel's refusal to allow them to study in Damascus. "We cannot study in Israel due to the high tuition fees," they said.

Many of them intend to study sciences, medicine, and pharmacology. Most intend to return home after their studies. It is common knowledge that for the last 2 years the Defense Establishment has prohibited Druze from the Golan Heights from studying in Damascus. Some Golan Heights Druze are currently living in Damascus and it is very doubtful whether they will return to Israel.

Approximately 1 year ago, a large group of Druze returned from Damascus via Cyprus after the Syrians had stopped them from passing through the Al-Qunaytirah border crossing.

Many Golan Heights Druze Will Not Vote

TA150800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Majdal Shams — Political observers in the Golan believe that only about 100 Golan Druse out of the 14,000 Druse and 'Alawite residents of the Golan will vote in next week's elections. Many of the residents of the four Druse and one 'Alawite villages in the Golan have received Israeli identity cards since the annexation of the Golan by Israel three years ago. But the overwhelming majority have adamantly refused to accept the Israeli citizenship offered them by Israel in the wake of the annexation.

Most of the villagers claim that accepting Israeli citizenship could constitute a danger to their kinsmen on the other side of the border in Syria. There is also rankling resentment against the strongarm tactics applied by the IDF under former defence minister Ari'el Sharon who attempted to force them to accept citizenship.

Only 220 villagers have accepted the profferred citizenship and have braved the religious excommunication and pressure ordered by the communities' religious leaders.

Under this pressure some have retained their citizenship but have denied doing so in public. Now a new problem has arisen. In preparation for the elections the Interior Ministry has published lists of all those entitled to vote in next Monday's poll. This list includes the names of those who have been insisting that they gave up their Israeli citizenship but in reality did not.

There is little attempt by the Israeli authorities to fight back against the pressure of the local religious leadership to boycott the elections. Informed observers believe that no more than half of the 220 qualified Druse and 'Alawite voters will actually vote next Monday.

Beirut Jewish Leader Killed, Had Ties With Israel

TA160636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] One of the leaders of the Beirut Jewish community has been murdered. The body of 45-year-old Raoul Mizrahi was found near Beirut Airport, and there were signs he had been tortured. Mizrahi was a wealthly merchant who maintained commercial ties with Israel. According to his brother, who lives in Beirut, the Shi'ite militia organization Al-'Amal warned him that he was to break off his ties with Israel or his life would be in danger. The body was sent to Sidon and was buried yesterday in the presence of Israeli Army officers.

Jerusalem Circles Condemn Murder

TA161157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Jerusalem circles have strongly condemned the murder of a leader of the Jewish community in Lebanon, Raoul Mizrahi. A statement is expected only after the full circumstances of his killing are established. The body of Mizrahi, 45, was found next to Khaldah airport with signs that he had been tortured.

A Voice of Israel reporter says that Raoul Mizrahi was a well-known Lebanese merchant who had continued to maintain commercial ties with Israel despite repeated threats on his life by the Al-'Amal Shi'ite group. The Israeli Army liaison unit in Lebanon yesterday negotiated the return of Mizrahi's body which was transferred for burial in Sidon. The service was attended by his family and Israeli officers.

HA'ARETZ Reports on Jordanian Sewage Project

TA161136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jul 84 p 6

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Jordanians have lately completed the final stage of the sewage treatment plants project, which is presently being erected near the Elat-Aqaba border. Circles in the Elat municipality and senior government sources are closely following the continuation of the work on the Jordanian side of the border.

It has been learned that Israel has raised new proposals concerning the sewage treatment plants and has brought them to the attention of the Jordanian Government.

In a recent session of representatives of several government offices, it was decided to establish a body to act specifically in this affair. Elat Mayor Rafi Hochman refused to answer specific questions concerning the Jordanian sewage treatment plants. He said that the matter is being handled by the highest government echelons.

It has been learned that following the recent contacts between Israel and Jordan, the meetings will be stopped and negotiations will be held through a third party: the United States.

Agriculture in West Africa in 'Deplorable State'

AB141115 Paris AFP in English 0406 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Abidjan, July 14 (AFP) — Agriculture experts paint a somber picture of West Africa's future, largely because of inadequate development policy.

A recent gathering here of over 150 agriculture economists at the African Development Bank concluded that agriculture in West Africa was in a deplorable state, and was unlikely to improve unless drastic changes were made.

According to Dr Anthony Ikpi of the University of Ibadan, and president of the West African Association of Agriculture Economists, "Our continent cannot supply itself adequately with any of its needs, nor can she earn enough to buy them from abroad."

African nations have to borrow heavily at high interest rates to meet their needs, he noted, adding: "This nightmare will continue, with poverty increasing and stability threatened unless something is urgently done to correct the situation."

The agro-economists agreed that some of the problems were beyond the control of African governments: inadequate rainfall, drought, high energy prices, a decline in foreign aid, low market prices and protectionist practices by developed countries. But they laid considerable blame on domestic factors, such as uncontrolled population growth, poorly-conceived development projects or lack of incentives to farmers.

Over the past 10 years, the World Bank has given 13 billion dollars in aid to Africa, but according to one economist, that money has been spent on expensive, prestige development projects with questionable economic returns for the masses.

Agreeing that the current economic crisis in Africa was mainly agricultural, the West African experts called for a growth-oriented, rural development strategy concentrating on small farm holdings, which were seen as having great potential.

"Since poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon, small farm holders may be the most cost effective means of raising output," one expert said. Participants at the meeting were also concerned about adapting agricultural research to the changing economic situation.

Dr Achi Atsain, director of the Ivory Coast Economic and Social Research Center, said there should be more research and extension training facilities in West Africa, taking a concrete rather than an academic approach to problems, and attracting and keeping top-quality staff.

Dr Ikpi, meanwhile, said: "The African farmer is just not getting a fair reward for his work. The official prices paid to him are too low, the marketing network at his disposal too uncertain, inefficient, and as long as the prices paid to the farmer continue to be low, it will be difficult to persuade him to grow more food."

Dr Ikpi also called for closer cooperation between researchers and farmers, saying the researcher "needs to move away from his laboratory and have more direct contact with the rural world."

Farmers, he added, should be involved in projects from the beginning in order to ensure full commitment and support from all sides.

At independence, Dr Ikpi said, "most West African economies had 60 to 90 percent of the population in agriculture, but African governments only allocated five to 10 percent of the budget to agriculture. Yet they taxed agriculture to build government buildings, schools, urban roads, hospitals, etc., and other social services in the urban areas," he went on.

In his view, the solution to Africa's economic crisis lay in building a sound agricultural base, adequate for both local consumption and export.

For, according to Dr. Ikpi, "The present 1.5 billion dollar food import bill for 1983 — excluding food aid — is much too high for a continent faced with overwhelming poverty."

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives Iranian Delegation

LD160918 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, July 16, (IRNA) — Iran's delegation to the 18th Algerian Islamic Thought Conference Sunday met with Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid and held talks on the possibility of exchanging cultural facilities between the two countries. The Iranian delegation, headed by international deputy at the Islamic Propagation Organisation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Sanjari, also met and conferred with Algerian the foreign minister and minister of religious affairs and exchanged views on cultural issues.

The Islamic Thought Conference is held in Algeria every year with the participation of Islamic scientists, professors and thinkers to exchange views on ideological issues and find out solutions to the problems of Muslim people. The agenda for this year focuses on the necessity of vigilance of Muslim people throughout the word.

LIBYA

At-Turayki, Lebanon's Karami Confer in Beirut

LD131505 Tripoli JANA in English 1302 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, 15 Shawal, 13 July, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaision People's Bureau, met yesterday afternoon with Rashid Karami, the Lebanese prime minister.

Karami expressed during the meeting great appreciation of the leading national role played by the leader of the Great Al Fatih Revolution and his continuous efforts for finding a united Arab action to serve the fateful issues of the Arab nation. Karami also expressed his appreciation of the Lebanese people to the Libyan Arab people for their support and assistance of the Lebanese people in their confrontation with the Zionist aggressions and cancellation of the 17th of May humiliating agreement.

Lebanese CP's Hawi Ends Visit to Libya

LD161032 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Brother George Hawi, [secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party], and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Envoys Deliver Al-Qadhdhafi Messages to Arab Leaders

LD141909 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 16, July 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Conference, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Muhammad az-Zuwayy are continuing their tours of Arab countries to deliver handwritten letters from the leader of the revolution to kings and Arab heads of states. The letters deal with joint Arab work on the strategic and fateful issues which face the Arab nation and re-enforce its capabilities and abilities to face the Zionist imperialist attacks which aims at hegemony and controlling the Arab world, plundering its wealth and establishing an Arab strategy to achieve Arab unity and to resist the Zionist death train.

Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar delivered letters from the leader of the revolution to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the state of Qatar. Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki delivered handwritten letters to President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon.

Muhammad az-Zuwayy delivered similar letters to President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, and King Hassan II, king of Morocco. Muhammad Bashir Maghiri delivered letters from the leader of the revolution to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates.

Embassy in Mauritania Closes; Relations Unaffected

LD151909 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jul (JANA) — In implementation of the resolutions of the basic people's conferences specifying the reduction of the Libyan Arab people's bureaus abroad, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has taken the necessary measures to close the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau in Mauritania. The concerned authorities have been informed.

Sources on the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out that this decision does not mean the reduction of existing relations between the Jamahiriyah and Mauritania. The people's conferences decided to close a number of the people's bureaus in a number of countries. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison will implement these resolutions.

JANA: Habre Visit Part of Egyptian Plot Against Chad

LD140938 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 16, July 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — As it will be demonstrated here the submissive Egyptian regime is working towards giving some sort of legality to the shameful entity of Ndjamena's clique. In doing so, the Egyptian regime is following Washington and Tel Aviv who depend on this clique in [words indistinct] goals of aggression known to everybody.

In this respect, one could say that the Egyptian regime's invitation to renegade Habre to go to Cairo next Sunday is part of an Egyptian plot against the unity of the Chadian people. In specific terms the regime in Cairo is aiming at frustrating efforts currently being taken by the Organization of African Unity to hold a conference for national reconciliation of all Chadian factions.

In fact, the officials responsible for this plot in the regime of Husni Mubarak did not hide their intentions about what they are opting for. To start with, they significantly contributed to the militarisation of Chad by secretly sending their approval to the French Government about deploying huge forces in Chadian lands. Moreover, they supplied the renegades of Ndjamena with weapons and opened the land of Egypt to U.S. spy jets to watch the situation in Chad and to [word indistinct] the military colonialist presence in this African country.

In the political field, the Egyptian regime played a plot against the Organisation of African Unity, deliberately ignored Lagos resolutions and many times hindered efforts taken to bring peace and security to Chad. Not only that, the Egyptian regime actually assisted U.S. and French plans whose aim is to increase the fever of civil war in Chad, a war that no country, apart form Libya, succeeded to put an end to its fire.

That, as we all know, was when at the resuest of the united legitimate government the Libyan forces came forward and achieved its famous historical task there. The agent plotters in the Husni Mubarak regimes are hereby continuing to carry out their reactionary imperialist designs in Chad, they are openly giving their services to achieve this aim.

They officially announced in Cairo yesterday that they were supporting Hissein Habre and his group and that they issued him an invitation to visit Egypt on the occasion of the expected preparatory talks on reconciliation in Brazzaville.

The Egyptian minister, Butrus Ghali, said that Habre's talks in the Egyptian capital will revolve around the forthcoming talks and that the Egyptian regime supports Hissein Habre because as he put it, "His leadership represents legality in Chad". The Egyptian minister as usual did not forget to plot against the Jamahiriyah by repeating the same allegations that Washington addresses to the Libyan Arab people and its historical role in achieving peace and security in Chad.

The plotters will not have the capability to achieve peace in Chad at all, they are rather ill-qualified to talk of the matter, that is because they are in collusion against the will of the Chadian people and the African peoples. Habre's visit to Egypt does not mean anything other than revealing the real nature of the Egyptian regime, its destructive role and agent directives.

Statements of Egypt's Butrus Ghali Criticized

LD142046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul (JANA) — Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, made statements to the Egyptian governmental *AL-JUMHURIYAH* and to AFP in which he claimed that Aozou is not Libyan, and that Egypt, which supports the mutinous gang in Ndjamena, is trying to establish peace in Chad. JANA's political editor commented on Butrus Ghali's statements and said that these statements are not surprising when they come from Butrus Ghali, who is known to the masses of the Arab nation for his treacherous stances, his suspicious intentions and aims, his relations with the Phalangists and separatists, his continuous calls to fan the fires of separation and conspire with the enemies of the Arab nation, and his bias for sectarian pride and regional tendencies. He secretly continues to fan the fire of hatred among the Copts. He incites them to have a separate existence in Egypt, serving the imperialist Zionist schemes against the Arab nation and its destiny.

The statements made by Butrus Ghali, are further reflection of his despicable stance, which stems from his hatred and his sectarian regional ambitions. No one will forgive the spirit of hatred of Butrus Ghali, the volume of treachery which he practices, and his unfair role for the benefit of the colonialist and Zionist policies which is against the Arab nation and its history of struggle and its great heritage of civilization. No one will forgive Butrus Ghali for the infamous role he plays in serving Zionist aims and deceiving the aims of the Arab nation. The history of Butrus Ghali and of his family is full of shameful stances and despicable, treacherous actions against the people of Egypt and against the Arab nation as a whole. He is now following the same line in smashing the unity of the Egyptian people and in obstructing all the national initiatives aimed at establishing the unity of the Arab nation, settling the Arab-Zionist conflict in favor of this nation, and deflecting the dangers of the American and Zionist imperialism.

From this point, his statements agree with the American and Zionist imperialist policies and stances. He talked about the issue of Chad and about the Jamahiriyah as if he were the foreign minister of the Zionist enemy or the foreign minister of the American Government. We consider that his talk about Aozou and his claim that it is not a part of Libya as an explicit intervention in the internal affairs of the Jamahiriyah which we strongly resent and condemn. Aozou is an integral part of the Libyan Arab territories in accordance with history, law, and practical realities, just as Asyut, Al Minya and Aswan are part of Egypt.

These statements will never hide the reality of what Egyptian policy is doing toward fanning the fire of the civil war in Chad. Egyptian weapons are still pouring into Ndjamena to support the positions of the mutinous gang, which is headed by Hissein Habre. Such a stance contradicts the interests and aspirations of the people of Chad, and is contrary to the African will and to all the current initiatives aimed at achieving national reconciliation among all factions in Chad. It stems from the same aims and schemes which are planned in Washington and Tel Aviv to escalate the colonial military presence in this African country.

It makes us wonder that whenever there is a serious attempt to have the factions in Chad meet, the regime in Egypt hastens to send weapons to the mutinous Habre.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy

LD132251 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] At the royal palace in Casablanca this evening, His Majesty King Hassan II received Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qasim Az-Zuwayy, the envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who handed His Majesty a private message from the Libyan leader. The meeting was attended by Mr Driss Basri, minister of the interior, and the king's adviser Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira. The Libyan envoy attended an important mass festival during which His Majesty King Hassan II supervised the inauguration of a new suburb in the greater province of Casablanca.

Abderrahim Bouabid Addresses USFP-Socialist Congress

LD141542 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Casablanca, July 14 (MAP) — The fourth congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP-Socialist) opened its three day meeting here Friday in the presence of representatives of several national and international organizations and political parties among which is the Algerian National Liberation Front (party in power).

In his opening speech, Mr Abderrahim Bouabid, the party's secretary general and minister of state in the Moroccan Government explained the orientations and the broad lines of his party's policy and said that this congress constitutes a turning point in the history of the democracy of the USFP which aspires to well-being and prosperity of the country (Morocco).

Explaining the reasons of his party's participation in the government, Mr Bouabid reiterated the party's willingness "to work for the supreme interest of the country". He also evoked the sacrifices made by the Moroccan people during the various stages of the struggle for liberation and paid homage to the Royal Armed Forces, at their head King Hassan II of Morocco.

The other parts of Mr Bouabid's speech center on the issue of the edification of the Grand Arab Maghreb. He expressed his party's respect and consideration to the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front, despite he said, "the divergences which can by no means prevent the congress to be that of the Grand Maghreb".

"We are brothers whatever the analysis of the situation made by the one or the other party. We hope to surmount artificial obstacles to reach this objective", he added.

Addressing the delegations of Tunisia, Algeria and Libya present at the congress, Mr Bouabid made an urgent appeal to the edification of the Grand Maghreb based on a better knowledge of the different stances and to consider this congress as a new starting point to attain this goal.

Coming back to his party's participation in the government, the USFP secretary general said that this participation gave rise to a certain confusion specifying that the USFP has accepted to enter the government "for a limited period and for determined objectives". He explained his party's stance with regard to the country's economy and underlined the necessity to put an end to dependence on foreign countries".

Mr Mohamed Yazid, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front (NLF) has urged for the opening of negotiations between the NLF and the Moroccan political parties with a view to settling the Sahara problem, reported Saturday the USFP daily *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHITRAKI*.

Speaking at the inaugural session of the fourth congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP-Socialist) being held in Casablanca, Mr Yazid expressed his party's willingness to open negotiations with the Moroccan political parties to resolve the Sahara problem, which "is wearing out the Moroccan and Algerian forces — and this on the basis of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)", added the daily.

SUDAN

'Reponsible Source' Denies Libyan Media Claims

JN141214 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jul (SUNA) — A responsible source has expressed surprise at the claims the Libyan regime's media have made in the past few days that Sudan is training 58 Al-Qadhdhafi opponents who arrived secretly in Sudan, and that Sudan is facilitating their entry into Libya to launch operations against vital installations.

The responsible source noted the Libyan regime's threats to Sudan, holding Sudan responsible for the lies disseminated by the Libyan organs, and the JANA statements that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime maintains its right to the so-called defense to justify Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist scheme which shows the Libyan regime's aggressive and rancorous intentions against Sudan.

In a satement today, the responsible source said that there are no camps in Sudan for training terrorist opponents. However as the whole world knows, these camps exist in the Libyan and Ethiopian territories. We welcome any international commission to ascertain the presence of these camps in our territory. We are also ready to welcome any international delegations and commissions. We challenge the Ethiopian and Libyan regimes to allow such commissions to look for training camps for mercenaries and agents positioned in their territories.

The responsible source asserted that Sudan has documents and firm evidene that the Libyan and Ethiopian regimes have planned terrorist groups' infiltration to Sudan through their territories, and that these groups have been instructed to launch terrorist operations against vital facilities and to assassinate Sudanese personalities.

The source added that there is irrefutable proof that the Libyan regime arranged terrorist groups' infiltration operations through our western borders, and supplied these groups with landrovers and landcruisers in addition to weapons, ammunitions, and detonating devices enabling them to carry out crimes to undermine security and stability in Sudan. The source said that the Libyan regime sent mercenaries and terrorist agents to Sudan in infiltration attempts through Central Africa, and that the Libyan regime, in accordance with its sabotage scheme, has prepared and is preparing for other infiltration operations through several Arab and African countries.

The responsible source concluded: The documents we have will stupify the world when we make them public at the appropriate time. These documents will show the world the extent and magnitude of Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist scheme. What the Libyan regime's information organs have disseminated in the past is only an attempt to throw dust in one's eyes and a blatant attempt to hide what Al-Qadhdhafi is concocting. We will continue to watch these machinations closely, and will strike them at the appropriate time to defend both our territory and the security and stability of our people.

Numayri Explains Application of Islamic Shari'a

JN141754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum/Wad Madani, 14 Jul (SUNA) — Addressing national action leaders here today, President Numayri affirmed that he will not hesitate to apply the Islamic shari'a. The president called on the leaders to adhere to the holy book and the prophet's traditions.

The president, who is on a tour of Sudanese regions to explain the objectives and purposes of alms [zakat], announced that Sudan is rich in its faith, convictions, and capabilities. He called for moderation in money-spending. The president affirmed: The claim that the application of the Islamic Shari'a in Sudan means the severance [fasl] of the Christian south is incorrect. The south is not entirely Christian. There are Christians, Muslims and pagans.

President Numayri refuted the lies that the application of the Islamic Shari'a violates human rights.

WESTERN SAHARA

Abdelaziz Meets With Ethiopian Minister

LD132252 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Western Sahara — a fresh attack by the Saharan combatants, and a meeting between President Mohamed Abdelaziz and the head of Ethiopian diplomacy.

First in the military field: The operations of the Saharan Liberation Army continue at a sustained pace. Last Wednesday it was the positions of the Moroccan occupation forces in El Aatf and (Foum Derek) that were attacked. [Word indistinct] Moroccan troops were put out of action during these two clashes, which lasted 1/2 hour and 1 hour respectively.

On the diplomatic level: The conflict opposing the Saharan Republic and Morocco has been the subject of consultations. Touring the region, Mr Goshu Wolde, has been received in the liberated territory by Saharan President Mohamed Abdelaziz, to whom he handed a message from President Mengistu, current chairman of the OAU. This evening the head of Ethiopian diplomacy is in Ndjamena.

Reportage of Polisario-Moroccan Casualties

Communique Cites Moroccan Losses

LD152001 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Polisario fighters are multiplying their attacks against the Moroccan troops. According to a communique issued by the Polisario Ministry of Information today, no fewer than eight operations have been conducted between 11-15 July by the Polisario forces on several fronts in the Western Sahara. On Friday the Polisario army attacked the monarchist forces over six times. At Smul Niran, in particular, two successive attacks resulted in a total of 36 dead and 41 wounded in the ranks of the Moroccan Army. A large quantity of military material was destroyed by the Polisario Liberation Army, which set fire to four ammunition dumps. On the road linking El Aargub with (?Tichla), an important [word indistinct] (?after) El Aaiun, Polisario units attacks concentrations of monarchist troops, killing 60 Moroccan soldiers and destroying a large quantity of heavy arms. The communique also points out that several Moroccan positions were bombarded, in particular those of (?Oued Sacha), (?Rus Ajseinat) and (Mouludei Zouerg). Thirty-one Moroccan soldiers were killed and 41 were wounded, as well as a large amount of military material destroyed.

Polisario Claims 60 Killed

NC151913 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 15 July 84

[Text] Algiers, July 15 (AFP) — Polisario Front guerrillas killed 60 Moroccan soldiers in an attack near Dakhla, Western Sahara's second city, on Friday, the front said here today. Observers here noted that this was the first time in two years that the Algerian-backed Polisario, which has been fighting Morocco for control of Western Sahara since 1975, had claimed an attack in this part of the territory. Dakhla is on the Atlantic coast, just to the south of the 24th parallel.

The same statement described other Polisario attacks on Moroccan troops between last Wednesday and Friday, in which the guerrillas said a total of 88 Moroccans died and 96 were wounded.

ETHIOPIA

Bulgaria's Filipov, Delegation on Official Visit

Met by Fisseha Desta

EA141504 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, Politburo Central Committee member of the Bulgarian Communist Party and premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon, accompanied by his wife, for a 3-day official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia. On arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Filipov was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] deputy secretary general and COPWE Executive Committee member, PMAC standing and COPWE Central Committee members, ministers, other high-ranking government officials, and officials of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Ethiopia.

Comrade Stanish Bonev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo alternate member, the country's deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Planning Committee, is among the high-powered Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Filipov.

Holds Talks With Fisseha

EA132214 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Fisseha Desta and Comrade Grisha Filipov have held talks on bilateral relations and international issues. In his speech during the talks held at the national palace, Comrade Fisseha said that the basis for relations and cooperation laid down by the two countries leaders have contributed greatly to the mutual benefit of the two countries. He added that the current visit by Comrade Grisha Filipov will further enhance relations and cooperation. Comrade Fisseha explained that visits by delegations and exchanges of experience in the political, economic, social, and similar fields at all levels have further strengthened the bond between the two countries. He added that the two countries' similar stands allow them to show a high standard of mutual activity on the international level for peace, equality, and development, and also to play a vital role.

Fisseha, Filipov Speak at Dinner

EA141505 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Fisseha Desta has said that the ever increasing general cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is at a very satisfactory stage and that future cooperation in various fields will be further strengthened and broadened. Comrade Fisseha Desta, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] deputy secretary general and COPWE Executive Committee member, said that bilateral cooperation is showing fruitful results. He was speaking at a dinner party he hosted at the Hilton Hotel yesterday in honor of Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and premier. Present at the dinner party were PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee members, ministers, and invited guests.

In his speech, Comrade Fisseha pointed out that Bulgarian comrades have closely followed and properly understand the progress of the Ethiopian revolution. He added that international imperialism and internal and external reactionary powers had not yet ceased their attempts to overthrow our grassroots, resolution, and violate our national unity. Comrade Fisseha said that the Ethiopian people are more vigilant than ever to defend their resolution and unity and added that EWP [Ethiopian Workers Party] formation exercises necessary to give party leadership to our revolution are being carried out extensively. He said our party will become a reality in 2 months. Comrade Fisseha said that the broad masses of Ethiopia will always remember the political, moral, and material support which the Bulgarian Communist Party, the people, and government have extended and continue to extend to us.

In reply, Comrade Grisha Filopov said that the Bulgarian people closely followed the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and great admired the efforts to build a socialist society. He added that their bilaterial cooperation and friendship has been further strengthened in line with the two countries' common objectives. Comrade Filipov said that Bulgaria will continue efforts to further increase cooperation based on mutual benefit to the two countries, and to reliably strengthen victories scored by the two countries' peoples.

Comrade Filipov pointed out that international imperialism is further increasing tension and the threat of war in the world. He added that, nevertheless, imperialism's spirit is being crushed because socialist countries have coordinated their strength and unity to prevent this dangerous situation. The liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have stood firm in their objectives, and marched forward by strengthening their struggle.

Holds Talks With Mengistu

EA141846 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today received a message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the country's premier, who is currently visiting Ethiopia, delivered the message from the Bulgarian leader to our comrade revolutionary leader.

After receiving the message in a ceremony held at the comrade chairman's special office at the COPWE Central Committee, Comrade Chairman Mengistu held talks with Comrade Grisha Filipov on bilateral cooperation and the flourishing friendship between the two countries and especially the cooperation in the economic field.

The comrade premier expressed his great admiration for the victories achieved by the revolution, which he was able to see at first hand through his visit to Socialist Ethiopia and through his discussions here.

For his part, Comrade Chairman Mengistu praised Bulgaria's contribution in all fields by supporting Ethiopia and being among one of the friendly socialist countries. He added that the bilateral cooperation would further strengthen the victories scored by our revolution. He then expressed his gratitude to the country's Communist Party, government, and people for assistance rendered up to now. Present during the occasion were Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC deputy secretary general and COPWE Executive Committee member, and Comrade Georgi Petrov Kusov, Bulgarian ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

Joint Communique Issued

EA152002 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria today expressed their desire to strengthen bilateral relations in all spheres. The two countries expressed this in a joint communique issued this evening to mark the end of a 3-day official visit to Socialist Ethiopia, by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and the country's premier.

In the joint communique the two sides, having assessed in depth their bilateral relations, expressed satisfaction at the agreements reached and the results achieved by the two countries in the implementation of their economic cooperation. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the existing relations between the BCP and COPWE and future bilateral cooperation in various spheres.

Turning to international issues, the two parties expressed concern over the aggression of international imperialism based on its war-mongering policy. They noted that the arms race is the cause for the threat to world peace and expressed their support for the constructive proposals made by socialist countries to reduce tension and curb the arms race.

On the situation in Africa, the two parties condemned international imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of African countries, its destabilization efforts in the continent, its illegal aggression against Namibia, and its general intrigues against the peoples of southern Africa.

The communique went on to say that the two parties praised the OAU's decisive role in the African peoples' fight against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Home

EA151522 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and the nation's premier, has left Addis Ababa for home after ending his official visit to Socialist Ethiopia. He was seen off by comrades Fisseha Desta, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] deputy secretary general and COPWE Executive Committee member; Teka Tulu, Standing Committee member of the Dergue and COPWE Central Committee member; Gessesse Wolde Kidan, Pensions Commissioner, Dergue Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member; ministers; COPWE Central Committee members; Foreign Ministry officials; and the Bulgarian ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

Before leaving the comrade premier said: The visit to Socialist Ethiopia by me and my delegation and our exchanges of views with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC deputy secretary general and COPWE Executive Committee member, and other Socialist Ethiopian officials will strengthen the relations and friendship between our two countries.

SOMALIA

DFSS, SNM Condemn Barre Request for Refugee Aid

EA132236 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, and the Somali National Movement, SNM, have jointly released a statement condemning the facist Barre regime for its recent request to the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] for $79.9 million. The stataement says that in the last week the facist regime of General Barre presented a request for aid to the UNHCR meeting in Geneva for what the terror regime called refugees in Somalia. The statement adds that the truth is that the Barre regime uses what it calls refugees and other drought-affected people as a means for obtaining foreign currency and rations from the world at large to support its ailing economy and to feed its repressive organs.

The statement also says: We draw the attention of the world at large, and the UNHCR and other international relief organizations, that whatever aid they give to the Mogadishu regime does not reached the people it was intended for. A clear indication of this is that food with UNHCR and other relief organization labels changes hands openly in all market places in Somalia. The Somali opposition forces also said in their statement that most of the rations captured in the battle zones from the Barre forces bear UNHCR labels.

The DFSS and the SNM wings of the Somali opposition forces call upon the UNHCR and other international relief organization to critically scrutinize and review their assistance to the dictatorial regime led by dictator Barre.

The statement ends by calling on all relief agencies to ensure that food aid to drought-stricken people in Somalia is not handed to the Mogadishu regime, but to the starving people themselves.

TANZANIA

Bulgaria's Filipov Concludes Official Visit

Joint Communique Signed

EA132208 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tanzania and Bulgaria have pledged to continue supporting the liberation of South Africa from the Boer racist regime and the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on Namibian independence.

In a joint communique, signed today by the two countries' prime ministers, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim and Ndugu Grisha Filipov of Bulgaria, the two countries also stressed their resolute support for the Namibian liberation movement SWAPO. The communique said Tanzania and Bulgaria recognize SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, and that the two countries absolutely oppose the intrigues of linking the issue of Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The communique said Tanzania and Bulgaria will continue to offer moral and material assistance for the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa.

On international issues, the two countries expressed regret at the deterioration of peace in the world and pledged to exert efforts to avert a nuclear war.

Filipov Departs

EA141448 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: The premier of Bulgaria, Ndugu Grisha Filipov, has left Dar es Salaam for Addis Ababa after his 3-day visit to the country. He was seen off at Dar es Salaam airport by the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim. The Bulgarian prime minister arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning from Zanzibar where he had gone on a brief visit to the isles. Before that he had gone to Butiama where he met President Nyerere before leaving for Moshi where he toured the machine manufacturing factory which is run with assistance from Bulgaria. As soon as he arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning, the Bulgarian leader went directly to Kisarawe to inspect the brick factory which is also run with Bulgarian assistance. Later, he returned to Dar es Salaam and went to state house where he and the prime minister, Ndugu Salim, signed an agreement on general cooperation between the two countries.

CAMEROON

Chadian Envoy Brings Message to Biya, Comments

AB140907 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] President Paul Biya this morning received in audience Hassan Djamous, the Chadian minister of public works, mines, and geology, who was specially sent by President Hissein Habre to Cameroon with a special message for President Paul Biya. After his audience with the president, the Chadian envoy told reporters that the Chadian problem concerns all friendly countries. He added that the message contains a briefing on the latest developments in the situation in Chad, especially concerning the creation of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] and preparations for the Brazzaville conference. The Chadian minister talked to Antoine-Marie Nguema about the chances of success for this Brazzaville conference:

[Begin recording] [Djamous] The Brazzaville conference is only a preparatory conference. If we are really determined to better prepare for a successful reconciliation conference, the Brazzaville conference can only be a first phase for a preparatory conference which should do everything to introduce calm among the parties involved in the conflict. This conference should be able to map out the framework of the deliberations in order to enable the major conference to better succeed. Concerning the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], as for me I do not know if there is any GUNT. The GUNT, which is the outcome of the Lagos Accords, was buried — buried in May 1982 by the very people who claimed to belong to it when Goukouni appointed himself president of the Republic and created the post of prime minister, an act which goes totally against the Lagos Accords.

[Nguema] Well, since the GUNT is buried, with whom are you going to hold the discussions in Brazzaville?

[Djamous] The GUNT is buried; this is very simple, but one must admit that there are some Chadians who are very unhappy for the sake of Chadians who are outside the country. And to restore true peace to Chad, all the sons of Chad should be brought together, those within and those outside the country. [end recording]

CHAD

Spokesman on Government Conditions for Conference

JN141551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Jul (SUNA) — Soumaila Mahamat, commissioner of the president's office for information and official spokesman of the Chadian Government, has declared that no official date has yet been fixed for the national reconciliation conference that is to be held in Brazzaville.

In a statement to SUNA today, Mahamat said that a government delegation is currently visiting Brazzaville to learn the Chadian opposition factions' reply to the conditions set by the legitimate Chadian Government for holding this conference. Mahamat said that the government conditions are as follows: First, a preparatory conference must be held in Brazzaville by experts from the various factions concerned to prepare comprehensively for the big national reconciliation conference; second, the conference must be held among the Chadians alone without any outside interference so they can solve their own problems; third, the conference must be between the legitimate Chadian Government, which is represented by President Hissein Habre, and the Chadian opposition factions.

Mahamat said that the government entirely rejects holding a conference among factions, or between two governments — the Habre government and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] — as the opposition claims. Mahamat said that holding the conference will depend on the opposition factions' approval of these conditions. The conference will not succeed without fulfilling these conditions, he reiterated. He also said that the opposition factions' replies and stands on the Brazzaville conference have not been positive so far.

Concluding his statement, Mahamat expressed hope that the opposition factions will agree to the government's conditions so as to ensure the success of this conference and so the conference will be held in a suitable and sound atmosphere that is pervaded by mutual confidence and a determination to achieve peace in Chad without anyone's tutelage.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Arrives 13 Jul

AB132020 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Ethiopian foreign minister, who began an African tour a few days ago, arrived in Ndjamena today. The Ethiopian foreign minister travelled in the same plane as Korom Hamet, our secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

Met by Elie Romba, minister of finance and equipment, Goshu Wolde was interviewed afterwards by reporters. Chad has learned its lesson from the failure of the Addis Ababa conference owing to the improvised nature of the conference and to some foreign influence. The Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution recently stated that any future meeting must be prepared well beforehand and must be held between Chadians. This is Goshu Wolde's reply to the first question he was asked. [passage indistinct]

Meets With Habre

AB160740 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Goshe Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Ndjamena last night, was received in audience by the head of state for 3 hours. The talks between President Hissein Habre and the head of Ethiopian diplomacy were held in the presence of several Chadian Government officials, notably Hamet Korom, secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and member of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR]. [passage indistinct]

French Paper Interviews Faction Leader

PM131338 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Jul 84 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Fascho Balaam, secretary general of the Chadian National Democratic Union, UND, in Paris; date not given]

[Text] Question: The situation in Chad is complex. What is your analysis of it?

[Balaam] Chad has been officially independent since 1960. But since that date French imperialism has striven to make our independence meaningless in order to maintain its neocolonialist domination. As it did in other countries, it exploited the differences between ethnic groups — of which there are many in Chad — to set them against each other, supporting the leaders who were prepared to submit. Thus well before 1981 it found its man, Hissein Habre, whose links with international imperialism were known.

When the latter invaded the capital in 1982, it was with massive military and financial support, especially from the United States. I must say that in this affair the game played by France was not clear and, in any case, was not appreciated by the population and the Chadian democratic forces.

Now, with the dispatch of a large French military contingent, the northern front certainly seems to have been stabilized. But there is a serious danger: The persistence of this situation is in fact leading to the partition of the country. This threat to territorial integrity is strongly felt by our people and is condemned by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], and also within Hissein Habre's entourage. It is introducing an element of insecurity which could lead to a resumption of hostilities which would make a just and equitable solution to the conflict more remote.

Question: Since you mention the words "just and equitable solution," what is the National Democratic Union's position on this subject?

[Balaam] In our view the present crisis can be solved by negotiations among all the parties in the conflict. We must tackle the real problems, without demagoguery or attempts to outdo each other, and relentlessly tackle the evils from which we are suffering. Need I recall that this is the solution advocated by the OAU? Once agreement is reached, all foreign troops must leave Chad.

We know that difficulties still have to be overcome, that Hissein Habre and his foreign supporters still have ulterior motives. Moreover we make no secret of the fact that not all the GUNT's components are yet on the same wavelength.

Question: Apropos of this, there is talk at present of a forthcoming reconciliation meeting to be held in Brazzaville. Have you any information on this?

[Balaam] There is indeed talk of such a meeting which the People's Republic of the Congo has agreed to host. A number of contacts have been established. But, according to my information, preparations for it require greater efforts than have so far been made. In fact we must remember that an initial attempt failed last January in Addis Ababa, despite the intense activity by the OAU and its chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Hissein Habre refused to take part in it, and then had no hesitation in liquidating his foreign minister in the most dubious way because he suspected him of supporting consultation and a positive outcome to the meeting. I must also say that although we approved of Francois Mitterrand's statement at the United Nations, we were surprised that France did not use all the opportunities it had to influence the present Ndjamena government. Hissein Habre, who only controls a small part of the national territory, fears that merely sitting down at the same table as the other Chadian factions might strip him of what he calls his legitimacy.

In short my answer to your question is: The UND advocates the holding of the Brazzaville meeting. It wants it to be prepared thoroughly in order to create the right conditions for a process leading to peace with independence. The Chadian people, I am sure, will then choose the path of progress, and of our slogan: "Unity, Justice, Dignity."

Bardai Radio Claims Humanitarian Aid Diverted

AB130945 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The UN conference on assistance to refugees in Africa is continuing in Geneva and is being attended by about 100 countries. The conference seeks to find $462 million to assist the refugees.

The participants must also have the courage to raise certain delicate problems. For example, concerning the Chadian civil war, it is painful to note that the aid sent to that part of the country under French and Zairian occupation is systematically diverted from its intended destination. In fact, the people affected by the war and drought no longer receive any humanitarian assistance; rather it is the soldiers of the Ndjamena group who now receive it. The food items donated to the needy people of Chad by the humanitarian organizations are diverted for the benefit of the FAN cannon fodder and of the bribery fund of the neocolonial Ndjamena administration. It has now been clearly proved that certain humanitarian organizations are implicated in the Chadian civil war.

We must also announce that the French Government, which is contributing to the tragedy of the Chadian people, has just offered a poisoned gift worth a few million francs to the refugees. Through this demagogic gesture, the French Socialist Government [words indistinct] wants to divert the attention of the participants in the conference from the true cause of the refugee problem. The (?wrong) French policy is the cause of the compulsory exodus of the Chadians. The policy of aggression of the Western powers against our continent's wealth through their local puppets must be denounced by the participants in the Geneva conference. At least, this is our firm hope.

Niger, Benin Officials Begin Common Border Tour

AB151200 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Niamey, July 14 (AFP) — Government officials from Niger and Benin have begun a six-day tour of regions along both sides of the two West African countries' common border in a bid to end continuing friction and disturbances in the area, it was announced officially in Niamey today.

Niger's national radio station said the two delegations, headed by Niger's Minister-Delegate for Internal Affairs [as heard] Amadou Fiti Maiga and by Benin Interior Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Michel Alladaye, would in particular be trying to put a stop to "harrassment...acts of banditry and the illicit export of consumer goods" along the border.

The decision to organize the tour was taken last month during a visit to Benin by Niger President General Seyni Kountche, the radio said.

GHANA

MIRROR Criticizes Increase in Bread Prices

AB151220 Accra Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *MIRROR* says it seems to have become fashionable over the years for the country's financial experts to ignore the wage system as a barometer in their pricing exercise. Writing on the recently announced revised prices of some commodities like cigarettes, locally-blended spirits, and bread, the *MIRROR* says while one may ignore the new prices of cigarettes, which carry an increase of between 20 to 25 percent, and the spirits, which is over 100 percent, it finds it difficult to accept the increase in price of a loaf of bread, which stands at 70 percent.

According to the paper, it appears that in their efforts to bring sanity into the pricing trend in market, the economic planners tend to chase kalabule [profiteering and other trade malpractices] prices. But it should be accepted that until kalabule is totally eliminated, any high price increases would only seem to make more complicated an already complex situation. It draws attention to the fact that whenever official prices blow up to the skies, it is the poor in society who end up to be more impoverished.

The *MIRROR* advises economic planners on the need for caution and moderation in dealing with goods and prices and hopes the ministry concerned will take another look at how much is paid for a loaf of bread with a view of making it possible for every home to be able to afford it.

Accra Views Impact of Dikko Affair on Commonwealth

AB131451 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Commentary by Kwesi Amako]

[Text] Nigeria has announced the expulsion of two British diplomats in obvious retaliation for a similar action by Britain against two Nigerian diplomats at the Nigerian High Commission in London. And Brtain has also said that the return to London of the high commissioner himself, who had been recalled home for consultations, will not be appropriate. These developments follow the kidnap attempt made on the former Nigerian minister of transport, Umaru Dikko. What is happening between Nigeria and Britain over this kidnap attempt is bound to have a profound effect on future developments within the Commonwealth. Already a lot of angry words have been exchanged between Britain and Nigeria. But the present quarrel between these two Commonwealth countries is only one in the series of incidents that have bedevilled relations between Britain and Commonwealth Africa and it is likely to further harden attitudes in Africa.

Africa is a region of the world that is currently battling against terrible odds and struggling for survival. Drought, bushfires, and all kinds of natural disasters have taken their toll on the African economy. This is a time when every government in Africa wants peace of mind to plan a central attack on hunger, disease, and other realities of life that have made survival a matter of struggle. London has become the acknowledged headquarters for subversion of Africa by Africans. Any African who opposes his home government and is able to make it to London gets a ready welcome in Britain. Not only that, the necessary platform and facilities seem to be available to the dissidents to make verbal attacks on the rulers at home. The dissidents even threaten armed attacks on their home countries and boast openly of their determination to overthrow those who are ruling.

Umaru Dikko is on record as having threatened to use any means including force to overthrow the Nigerian Government. Joshua Nkomo, while in self-imposed exile in Britain, was able to insult the person and government of Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe and get away with it. J.H. Mensah and his group of Ghanaian exiles use British facilities to threaten the government and people of Ghana with armed attacks. Britain seems to be using the Umaru Dikko incident to bolster her attempt to check abuses of diplomatic privilege. But it may be argued that what is at stake is not the use of privilege by governments but rather the misuse of status of political asylum by the exiles to engage in activities detrimental to the interests of the home governments. Certainly, any abuse of diplomatic privilege must be condemned. But in many cases, it is Britain's refusal to extradite known criminals to face justice in their home countries which has led to the acts of seeming abuse of privilege. Britain's attempt to change the Vienna Convention governing diplomatic privilege will get international support only if she will, at the same time, change the regulations governing the extradition of wanted criminals from Britain.

IVORY COAST

French Technical Assistance To Be Reduced

AB141100 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Jul 84 (AFP) — The number of French technical assistants working in the Ivory Coast will be reduced from 3,200 to 2,000 by 1985, the French ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Michel Dupuch, said during an interview published by the IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY. Mr Dupuch said that the movement would go along with the Ivorian Government's need to replace them by nationals.

The French technical assistants in the Ivory Coast play an important role in secondary-school teaching.

Among those who will leave the country by the end of the year are particularly French history, geography, and language teachers.

NIGERIA

Government Orders UK High Commissioner To Leave

Envoy to London Returns

AB131000 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Ikeja, July 12 (NAN) — Nigeria's high commissioner to Britain, Maj-Gen Anthony Hannaniya, arrived in Lagos today for consultations with the Federal Government on issues arising from the reported abortive kidnap of former transport minister, Dr Umaru Dikko.

Sources at the airport told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the high commissioner arrived from London at 5:30 am on Nigeria Airways Flight WT 801.

The Federal Government announced yesterday that it had recalled Maj-Gen Hannaniya for briefing on the Dikko affair.

Meanwhile, The British high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr Hamilton Whyte, yesterday in Lagos held a 40-minute meeting with the acting minister of external affairs, Alhaji Ibrahim Abdullahi.

A source close to the ministry told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the meeting, the second in the week and the third since the kidnap attempt on the former minister of transport and aviation, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, in London last Thursday, was held at the insistance of the high commissioner.

The correspondent said that details of their discussion were however not disclosed.

Gambari Comments on Developments

AB131552 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Federal Government has commented on the latest developments in the Umaru Dikko affair. Briefing newsmen in Lagos today, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said that the government was distressed about the statement credited to the British foreign secretary that it would be inappropriate for the Nigerian High Commissioner to Britain, Major General Halidu Hannaniya, to return to London now. Gen Hannaniya is currently in Lagos for consultations.

Dr Gambari described the statement as a new dimension in the Umaru Dikko affair which began last week. The minister assured the nation that the government would react promptly to any developments on the issue and said that such reaction would always be in the interest of the country. He expressed the government's gratitude to Nigerians for their understanding and support over the Dikko issue.

The British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Hamilton Whyte, was again summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs today for the fourth time since the Umaru Dikko affair started.

Further on Gambari Remarks

AB131300 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Ikeja. Jul 13 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said yesterday in Ikeja that Nigeria would consider all options before taking any action on the present diplomatic crisis with Britain.

He said on arrival from Geneva, Switzerland, where he had been attending the second international conference on assistance for refugees in Africa since Monday, that whatever action Nigeria took would be in the best interest of the country.

On the statement credited to the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that it would be "inappropriate" for Maj-Gen Halidu Hannaniya to return to Britain as high commissioner, Dr Gambari said, "We will examine the full statement when we receive the transcript and I am sure our government will react as appropriate."

Recall of UK Envoy Requested

AB131858 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text][passage indistinct] Meanwhile a Radio Nigeria correspondent says that the British High Commissioner in Nigeria Mr Hamilton Whyte was again summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs today, the fourth in the series since the Umaru Dikko affair started. Already the Federal Military Government has asked the British Government to recall its high commissioner in Nigeria for consultations immediately.

Reacting to the statement made by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Federal Government says it considers it inappropriate for the British High Commissioner to remain in Lagos when his Nigerian counterpart in London is in Lagos for consultations.

UK Orders Envoy Home

AB160925 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The British high commissioner in Nigeria, Sir Hamilton Whyte, has been ordered to return to London by his home government immediately. This is in reaction to Nigeria's request that the envoy be recalled in line with the decision of the Federal Government to recall the country's diplomat, Maj Gen Hannaniya, from London. The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said although he saw no justification in the Nigerian request, Sir Hamilton Whyte has been asked to proceed to London to avoid further deterioration in Anglo-Nigeria relations.

The Nigerian Government requested the recall after Sir Geoffrey said in Parliament that the return of Maj Gen Hannaniya to London after consultation with the Federal Government would be inappropriate.

The diplomatic rumpus relates to the kidnap attempt of Nigerian fugitive Umaru Dikko and Nigeria's refusal to allow Scotland Yard to interview a high commission staff.

Lagos Cites Diplomatic Observers' Condemnation of UK

AB131636 Lagos International Service in English
1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Diplomatic analysts in Nigeria have condemned the British role in the Umaru Dikko affair. Is the British Government going to endanger its various interests in Nigeria because of Umaru Dikko, was a question being asked by some observers. According to them, Mrs Margaret Thatcher had opened the gate of confrontations with Nigeria by refusing to extradite Dikko, one of the most wanted Nigerian fugitives. The Thatcher administration, they contended, had arrogantly destroyed the achievements of its predecessors in Nigeria because of Umaru Dikko's continuous stay in the British Kingdom.

As an influential member of the Commonwealth, the British Government would have done (?neatly) by legally repatriating Umaru Dikko to Nigeria to answer charges of enriching himself from public funds. Nigeria, according to analysts, will find economic partners elsewhere in the world if she suspended all diplomatic and economic relations with Britain.

Britain has already been condemned by the Nigerian military government for harboring Nigeria's wanted men. [passage indistinct] Nigeria gained her independence in 1960 and had been [words indistinct] system left Britain. Nigeria fought wars and won honors from Britain during the Second World War but Britain refused to assist her during the civil war. Britain [words indistinct] with the help of Nigeria's wealth the British Kingdom has now colluded with some foreigners to blackmail Nigeria by staging a kidnap plot in London. Nigeria has since denied any involvement in the kidnap bid. But Britain had continued to accuse Nigerian of masterminding the plot.

NEW NIGERIAN Urges Reconsideration of UK Ties

AB131035 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* calls on the Federal Military Government to break all diplomatic relations with Britain if she continues her negative role in Umaru Dikko's affair. The paper says an accusation by the British Government that linked Nigeria with the kidnap attempt without sufficient investigations is completely absurd. The *NEW NIGERIAN* equally condemns the British police for subjecting Nigerian citizens to torture and barbaric treatment. It further explains that the attitude of Britain in Dikko's affair has shown conclusively that Britain does not wish Nigeria well. The *NEW NIGERIAN* therefore urges the supreme military council to remain steadfast on its demand.

Strength of British Friendship Questioned

AB131215 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Commentary by Shola Dada]

[Text] Within the past few years there have been marked changes in the attitude of successive British governments towards Nigeria that many people have started wondering if Britain is really Nigeria's friend or foe. In view of the current strains in the relationship between the two countries, the question has becaome more pertinent than ever before.

This change in attitude seems to arise from Britain's inability to retain her political influence after Nigeria became a republic in 1963. Of course at that time British economic stranglehold on Nigeria was firm and assured. The neocolonial strategy became clearly noticeable with the attempts to lure the post-independence political rulers of Nigeria into a bilateral military defense pact. Thanks to the patriotism of segments of the Nigerian society, particularly the trade unions, students organizations, and academicians, the neocolonial plan by the British Government was aborted.

From that time the British interest in Nigeria began to wane. Significantly, British attitude to Nigeria was evident in the lukewarm attitude to the country during its civil war fought between 1967 and 1970 when a section of the country engaged in a secessionist bid. Apart from deserting Nigeria at that hour of need, Britain tried to undermine our country's sovereignty. She refused to supply us with the needed weapons to execute the war even though we were quite ready to pay for them. In the late 70's, the then military authorities had decided to acquire controlling shares in the British Petroleum — an action which did not go down well with the British Government. Another seeming reason for displeasure of the British Government is Nigeria's apparent uncompromising stance on the southern African problem, particularly the issue of independence for Namibia.

The global recession and the oil glut seemed to have offered the British Government and its Western allies the opportunity to blackmail Nigeria. The North Sea oil was used and is still being used in a price war against the Nigerian crude.

Then came the civilian government of the second republic whose members ruined Nigeria's economy. Some of the main actors in that government, backed in their crimes by Britain, fled the country after packing away millions of the country's money in precious foreign exchange in British banks. These are the men now wanted back in the country to answer for the economic crimes they have committed against Nigeria.

One is therefore at a loss to note that the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is still talking of good relationswhich have traditionally existed between Nigeria and the United Kingdom when he briefed the British Parliament in London last Monday on the Umaro Dikko affair. If Britain has genuine goodwill towards Nigeria, why then is Her Majesty's Government reluctant to send those Nigerian fugitives home to face the due process of law for the offense they committed against their country? Why is the British Government remaining lukewarm to Nigeria's economic plight and refusing to lend her support in her request for the IMF loan?

The present stance of the British Government on the Umaru Dikko episode does not portray Britain as a true friend of Nigeria, and Nigerians have taken note of this. As the old saying goes: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

UK Has Taken 'Cold War Stance' Toward Nigeria

AB131220 Lagos International Service in English
0930 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] Anyone who has been observing British attitude toward Nigeria over the last few years would have noticed that the British have left too much to be desired. The government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher has adopted a cold war stance against Nigeria. This became pronounced since the inception of the present administration in Nigeria. This unfriendly attitude came to the apex with the attempted kidnap in London of a Nigerian fugitive, Umaru Dikko. Without any investigation, the British Government went all out to create the impression that Nigerian authorities were involved in the kidnap incident.

First, they arrested a Nigeria Airways plane with its crew, whom they subjected to undue harships. Still acting on baseless assumption, the British authorities summoned the Nigerian high commissioner in London and, in a brazen-faced manner, insinuated the involvement of the Nigerian Government and the high commission in London in the Dikko affair. They even went further to make the ridiculous demand of removal of diplomatic immunity on the staff of the Nigerian high commission. Taking cue from the government, British parliamentarians, with equal haste, demanded what they called tough action against Nigeria. An element of prejudice against Nigeria was evident in all these precipitate actions.

But it soon became clear to the whole world that Britain acted with undue haste, especially when she had to release the Nigerian plane and the crew, after realizing the blunder it committed and the hurry to implicate Nigeria. Taken together with the recent incident at the Libyan Embassy in London, it is obvious that Britain is trying to multiply such situations as a strategy to win sympathy for her move to amend international protocol on diplomatic immunity.

It may be asked why the British have picked on Nigeria after Libya? The answer lies in the fact that Nigeria, like Libya, takes firm stand on major world issues. One of these is apartheid, which Nigeria has consistenly fought against while Britain, on the other hand, has been doing everything to nurture it. Only recently, the Nigerian Government condemned in very strong terms the invitation to Britain of the prime minister of apartheid South Africa. Similarly, Nigeria has been criticizing the unwillingness of the British Government to implement the Gleneagles agreement which forbids sporting links with the racist enclave.

It is because of these issues in which Nigeria and Britain cannot see eye to eye that the Thatcher administration has been nursing resentment against Nigeria. The current move by Britain to present Nigeria in bad light by falsely trying to link the Nigerian government with the kidnap attempt of fugitive Dikko is a manifestation of this ill will.

Government Actions Praised, UK Actions Condemned

AB151110 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Commentary by Patrick (Obasedeh)]

[Text] This is the first time in the annals of this country when Nigerians have got a government that can grab the bull by the horns and match words with deeds. Yes, it is nothing but shear courage for the Buhari government to have asked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to call her representative in Lagos to come to London for consultations. This courage of realization on the part of the present administration deserves much commendation.

For one thing, in international politics there are no permanent friends, but interests. This the present Nigerian Government (?ought to know) and that its permanent interests should include the restoration of the dignity of the Nigerian Government in the comity of nations. For another, the Buhari government is fully conscious of the indisputable fact that what is uppermost in the minds of any government worth its salt is the interest of the governed, the wishes of the governed, and the realization of the aspirations of the governed. Nigerians are no longer myopic; they can now see beyond their noses; they have now realized that the permanent interest of the British Government in Nigeria, and indeed in African countries, is how it can exploit the governments for its own benefit, how best it can encourage African countries into economic and political ruins for its own national advantage.

At this juncture, it will be pertinent to ask Nigerians to listen and hear the melodious music and cheerings of spectators provided by the British Government that sought and effected the demise of some previous administrations. Yes, Nigerians should look and see clearly the Thatcher government allowing and orchestrating the open sale of the Nigerian naira in the streets, banks, and shops of London. That was not and indeed cannot be meant for the well-being of the economy of this country. It is quite fresh in the memory of this country when the British Government mimicked Nigeria as one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Yet, now that the Thatcher administration has forseen a Daniel come to judgement, it is putting all kinds of spokes into the administrative and collective will to rid the Nigerian society of indiscipline, particularly corruption. That is why the present Nigerian Government should be praised for realizing that the British Government does not in reality wish Nigerians well, and hence it has therefore chosen to adopt the dynamic policy of tit-for-tat.

If the Thatcher government meant Nigeria well, it would not have given that long period of 6 months, and only after it had been caught in the repeated [word indistinct] of the whereabouts of the fugitives. The fugitives would soon realize that the British Government is merely hiding behind and manipulating the present circumstance to further allow them an unusual policy [words indistinct] extradition [words indistinct] disunity and economic ruins for the Nigerian people. In addition, the Thatcher government categorically and subsquently puts its [words indistinct] protecting British financial interests and well-being.

There is no doubt now that the Thatcher administration has seen the handwriting on the wall. It will now go to the international market or arena to beg and/or woo possible and willing allies to help to make things difficult for the Nigerian Government. Yes, the British Government will adopt all methods and means to divert the attention and efforts of the Buhari administration from revamping the nation's economy, to rid the country of all forms of corruption, and restore the dignity and lost glory of Nigerians at the domestic and international circles.

The British Government should be told clearly and unequivocally that all Nigerians are solidly behind the present military government in all efforts to achieve its noble objectives. Indeed, the present mood of the nation is a clear indication that Nigerians are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for their government that kisses the [word indistinct] for the good of all and the glory of their fatherland. It must be stressed that since the Thatcher administration will stop at nothing to block and upset the determination of the present Nigerian Government, the country's security organs should be more on the alert, for various strains of agents in different forms will now besiege Nigeria on moral [words indistinct] in the guise of academic researchers. Extreme vigilance is now more necessary than ever before.

Now that Nigerians have further realized that the British Government does not wish them well, they should be prepared and be more determined than ever before to give greater support to their courageous government. They should now be more disciplined to use, and with pride, only things that are Nigerian. They should demonstrate greater commitment and dedication, greater patriotism and nationalism by shunning things imported, particularly those of British origin. Nigerians should now learn and form the habit of spending their holidays at various interesting holiday resorts within the frontiers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Nigerians should stop regarding Britain as their second home.

By and large, let every Nigerian who really calls himself a true Nigerian remember and realize that Nigeria belongs to Nigerians and Britain belongs to Britons, and that it will be easier for the head of the camel to pass through the eye of the needle than for a Nigerian to become an acceptable (?British citizen).

Paper Urges Rejection of New OPEC Oil Quota

AB160950 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* writes on the additional oil output granted to Nigeria by OPEC. The paper does not agree with the conditions that accompany OPEC's concessions. The *NEW NIGERIAN* urges the government to reject them and stand by its legitimate request for a quota which is equitable.

Oil Production, Exports for March Reported

AB121605 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Nigeria's crude oil production for the month of March this year was 48,158,227 barrels. The quantity of crude oil exported during the same month was 36,072,340 barrels. A statement issued by the Nigerian National Petroleum Company says these figures represent an average daily production of 1.55 million barrels and an average export of 1.16 million barrels a day.

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns From China, ROK Visits

AB150835 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] President Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar yesterday morning after official visits in China and the Republic of Korea. Reporting on those visits, the head of state stressed the reinforcement of cooperation between Senegal and these two countries, the convergence of views on the problems they discussed, and the warm welcome he received in each of these countries.

UPPER VOLTA

Government Announces Abstention From Olympics

AB132045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Head of State Comrade Thomas Sankara has sent a message to the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the OAU. The message is related to the Los Angeles Olympic Games:

In reply to your telex of consultation on the position Africa should adopt concerning the next Los Angeles Olympic Games, and considering the pertinent resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, held in Ouagaoudougou 16 and 17 June 1984, I would like to inform you on behalf of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and of the militant people of Upper Volta, of the following:

In the face of the blatant, repeated violations of the Olympic Charter, the UN and OAU resolutions, and declarations concerning sporting relations with racist South Africa, Upper Volta will abstain from taking part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games along with those who support racism [as heard]; it denounces apartheid most strongly and firmly condemns the support which is brought to it by the very countries which, relentlessly and loudly champion human rights; it urges all African heads of state to condemn the trip of the British rugby team to South Africa and to abstain from particiapting along with Great Britain in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles in solidarity with our brothers in South Africa in accordance with the OAU resolutions and decisions against apartheid and any forms of racial discrimination; and it regrets that the Olympic movement, which is the expression of true humanism, should now be so flouted by the fault of the very people who pretend to the friends of the African people.

Signed, Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and head of state of Upper Volta

Former Prime Minister Given Suspended Sentence, Fined

AB150850 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Ouagadougou People's Revolutionary Tribunal ended last night after 6 days of deliberations. Out of 11 accused persons, 3 were acquitted while 8 received various sentences. We now invite you to listen to Comrade (Komi Sambo) Antoine, chairman of the tribunal, giving the verdict:

[Begin recording] [The tribunal] sentences Gilbert Ouedraogo to 1 year suspended imprisonment. Sit down, all of you, please. He is to refund 318,525 CFA francs and pay 160,000 CFA francs as damages. He is also fined 10 million CFA francs. The tribunal orders the confiscation of his property equal in value to his monetary fine and gives him the maximum term of imprisonment for debt.

Mr Celestin Jean Magnini [a former minister attached to the prime minister in charge of parliamentary affairs], the tribunal acquits you, but as I have already said, it orders you to pay the sum of 130,000 CFA francs corresponding to the value of the motorcycle. Sit down, please.

Joseph Issoufou Conombo [former prime minister], the tribunal sentences you to refund to the Upper Voltan state the sum of 62,587,791 CFA francs; and you are to pay as damages the sum of 31,293,896 CFA francs; you are fined 400 million CFA francs; you are sentenced to 7 years' suspended imprisonment; your property is to be confiscation up to the amount of your monetary fine; and you will be given the maximum term of imprisonment for debt. [end recording]

ANGOLA

MPLA, GDR Delegation Issue Joint Communique

MB160947 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jul (ANGOP) — The MPLA-Labor Party and the Socialist Unity Party [SED] of East Germany have condemned the warlike policy of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa and all the imperialist maneuvers aimed at delaying the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence. This [words indistinct] in the final comunique on the talks held in Luanda between a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party led by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA central committee for foreign relations, and a SED delegation led by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Department of International Relations, who visited Angola from 9 to 12 July at the invitation of the vanguard of the Angolan people.

The delegations noted, according to the document, that the visit contributed to the strengthening of the ties of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which have always united the two parties. During the talks, the MPLA and the SED parties hailed the efforts of the socialist community toward peace and disarmament.

They vehemently condemned the deployment of the American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, which they consider a serious threat to peace and stability in the European continent and the world. They also condemned the aggressive NATO pact maneuvers which aim at assuring military supremacy.

In the talks, which were held in a spirit of perfect cordiality and frank comradeship, the two delegations exchanged information on the achievements made by their peoples and parties. We recall that the SED delegation was received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to whom it delivered a personal message from Erich Honecker, the SED general secretary.

Party Official Visits Baku, Supports USSR Policy

MB150721 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Baku, 14 Jul (ANGOP) — Kundi Payama, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and deputy of the People's Assembly, said recently in Baku (capital of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhan) that Angola attaches great importance to the assistance of the Soviet state and the solidarity of the Soviet workers with the struggle of the Angolan people.

Kundi Payama, who is leading an Angolan delegation of the People's Assembly on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, also pledged the support of the Angolan Government and people to Soviet peace initiatives, which advocate the consolidation of peace in order to contain the aggressive forces and prevent a nuclear holocaust.

The Angolan delegation, which has been in Baku since Wednesday afternoon, yesterday visited the museum of this Soviet socialist republic and several tourist attractions.

Seven Citizens Accused of Economic Sabotage

MB160647 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The military tribunal of the fourth political-military region will begin today the trial of seven citizens accused of crimes against state security and economic sabotage. The trial will take place in the capital of the central plateau. The accused are (Gaspar Yombo), Filipe Felisberto, Geraldo Simao, (Leonardo Calilo), Maravilhoso Adriano, Domingos Marques Justino, and Benjamim Andre. The session will begin at 0800 and will be open to the public.

U.S., RSA Support for 'Bandits' Denounced

MB131717 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[ANGOP commentary: "The Struggle Continues in Angola"]

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] continue to inflict heavy blows on the armed bandits who are carrying out actions in various parts of the country with the sole aim of destabilizing it. Since September of last year, FAPLA has been mounting large-scale actions against the puppets who with each day are recognizing their inability and [word indistinct] to face our defense and security forces. The heavy blows inflicted on the bandits in various provinces are a direct result of the plan recently advanced by the United States to intensify its political and military support for its puppets.

Fully aware that the armed bandits are not capable of successfully opposing FAPLA, Washington and Pretoria have decided not to act openly but to give the green light to their secret services. For imperialism, it is necessary to cripple the revolutionary process in Angola at all costs. Hence, the reason for greater support for its puppets at a time when their frailty is more evident.

Unable to deny what has always been undeniable, Washington and Pretoria have opted for direct coordination of terrorist actions in Angola by supplying more weapons, money, and training, and by recruiting mercenaries. The new imperialist attitude confirms what we have always known, that all the counterrevolutionary activity is commanded by Americans and South Africans who supply everything that their mercenaries need.

The U.S. and South Africa's involvement in acts of destabilization of Angola [words indistinct] undeclared against our country while at the same time it directly violates the decisions approved in 1970 by the UN General Assembly which prohibit: 1) the organization, instigation [words indistinct] participation in acts of war or terrorism in other countries, and 2) the organization of irregular forces [words indistinct] including mercenaries for (?subversion) of other states. By openly violating these universally accepted principles, the United States and South Africa behave as true outcasts [marginais] with no regard for international forms. The open support for Angolan puppets serves to definitely unmask the U.S. and South African Governments and their plans of international [words indistinct]. Facts clearly show that imperialism resorts to terrorism when its agents are faced with defeat.

Meanwhile, the armed bandits are continuing to suffer heavy defeats. FAPLA's response has been very vigorous and the new challenge launched by imperialism will not achieve its objectives but, on the contrary, it further reinforces in the minds of the Angolan people the need to make the annihilation of the armed bandits a priority. This patrotic war waged in difficult conditions has been won. [sentence as heard] The annihilation of the terrorists should be included in every activity of all our citizens in order to continuously make known to the enemy the idea that the Angolan people refuse his company.

UNITA Claims Attack on Oil Pipeline Kills 22

NC151145 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 15 (AFP) — The rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) today claimed responsibility for blowing up an oil pipeline last Friday in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

A communique received here and signed by UNITA Chief Jonas Savimbi said that the attack killed 22 people and injured more than 50.

The Angolan news agency said yesterday that ten people, including four women, had burned to death in their homes near the pipeline. Supplies from the Kambolo oilfield were cut off.

The UNITA communique said the action was a warning that oil companies which cooperated with the Angolan Government should review their positions, and bring pressure on Luanda for the departure of Cuban troops based in Angola.

BOTSWANA

BDP Releases Party Primary Elections Results

MB160844 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] has released the results of the BDP's recent primary elections for 15 constituencies. Most of the incumbents have been renominated. The vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, has been nominated to stand for Gaborone South, while the minister of external affairs, Mr Mogwe, was nominated to stand for Gaborone North. Vice President Mmusi was contesting against former cabinet minister Willie Seboni and two councillors. Minister Mogwe was contesting against Gaborone Mayor Patrick Bagwasi.

In the Mmadinare constituency, Mr (Manare) Kadikilwe won the nomination, defeating among others the minister of education, Mr Morake, and Gaborone town clerk, Mr Bernard Sesinyi. Minister Morake has now been nominated to stand for Selebi-Phikwe. The nominees for the other 11 constituencies are: Mr Greek Ruele for Mochudi, Chapson Butale for the North East, Daniel Kwelagobe for Molepolole, David Magang for Kweneng Botlhaba, Englishman Kgabo for Kanye South, Michael Tshipinare for Ngwaketse West, Dingaan Dichaba lost to Ronald Sebego in Lobatse Barolong, Dikgosi Monwela will stand for Maun Chobe, Geoffrey Oteng for Rramatswoa, Patrick Balopi for Francistown, and finally Gabofele Masusu for Boteti.

The executive secretary for the BDP, Clara Olsen says more results will be released in the next two weeks.

LESOTHO

Statements of Former Ministers Criticized

MB140954 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Allegiance of Some of Lesotho's Ex-Cabinet Ministers"]

[Text] It is a curious oddity, if not an actual travesty, of Lesotho's political life and the integrity of some politicians that this Kingdom has lately been treated to a litany of statements by some former ministers that are significant for their poverty of honesty and devoid of actual substance.

There are former cabinet ministers who have been issuing serious allegations and making irresponsible accusations against the king's government under the leadership of the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. Those ex-ministers are Mr C.D. Mofeli, Mr G.P. Ramoreboli, Mr C.D. Molapo, and lately Mr A.C. Manyeli. Their public pronouncements verge on actual libel of the person of the prime minister of this kindgom. The statements deserve very close scrutiny if only to analyze the motives of their authors.

It is a well-known principle that cabinet decisions reflect not majority vote decisions and not actual dictation by the prime minister. Cabinet decisions are based on consensus and bear the collective responsibility of all members of the cabinet. It is equally a well-known principle of cabinet procedure that if a minister has very strong objections to any cabinet decision, he is free to tender his resignation. The four ex-ministers, who are now bitterly critical of government policy, did not voluntarily submit their resignations. They were compelled to leave their cabinet positions because of their inability to carry out directions to which they themselves had been parties competently.

It is interesting to remember that Messers C.D. Molapo, whilst members of the cabinet, enjoyed all the privileges and benefits of ministerial rank. [sentence as heard] They also enjoyed the constitutional right of all ministers to debate policy issues and policy directives. They had the unquestionable ministerial right of formulating proposals within a framework of overall government policy. They never tendered their resignation as ministers because of any fundamental opposition to that overall government policy. If anything their misgivings on government policy and cabinet decisions were only audible by their [word indistinct] silence. They cannot be excused for having doubts on government policy and not making those doubts known to the cabinet. Equally they cannot be pardoned for not exercising their constitutional option of resigning from the cabinet if they had profound and fundamental objections to the way that government was conducting the affairs of this nation.

In all fairness, and in the interest of objectivity, it must be said that these four gentlemen made some salutary contributions to government in their respective portfolios. For example, Mr C.D. Molapo championed Lesotho's case in 1976 in the UN Security Council when the southeastern borders of Lesotho were closed. His contribution led to the UN's special program of assistance to Lesotho. He eloquently took South Africa to task for its unneighborly relations. Mr Molapo also accompanied his majesty to the United Nations when Lesotho was attacked in December 1982 by the South African Defense Force. But it is this same gentleman who has now formed a political organization in collusion with Pretoria and with the sole object of unseating Dr Leabua's government.

It was during Mr C.D. Molapo's tenure of office as foreign minister that Lesotho established diplomatic relations with many socialist countries. He personally took the initiative to contact representatives of the Soviet Union and visited the GDR. Now he has suddenly become a rabid enemy of relations with the socialist bloc. He is exhibiting the most strange political acrobatics and misperceptions of both South Africa and the socialist countries.

Mr G.P. Ramoreboli in his capacity as minister of justice also put his personal stamp on the conduct of justice in Lesotho. But in a recent petition to the right honorable prime minister, he makes allegations that over the past decade there has been no stability and no peace in Lesotho, and he further implies that nothing good has been done by the current government.

Mr C.D. Mofeli was actually responsible for constructing a ministry of government which is responsible for the largest development project in this country's history, the more than $1 billion Highland Water Scheme. But he too has turned coat and now claims that the current government is the worst feature in the nation's political birthright.

Mr A.C. Manyeli made immense contributions to this country in his capacity as minister of education and when he held the portfolio of works. In *THE FRIEND* of 6 July, he makes astonishing if not actually malicious statements against the government. According to him and his own words: "When I take government under the Basotho National Party [BNP] I will kick Chief Jonathan out of the party." Mr A.C. Manyedi's ambitions apparently know no bounds. His ambitions are actually to kick out the very founder of the BNP.

There are certain common denominators in the recent political behavior of these four ex-ministers. In a word, those denominators are characterized by the envy and bitterness. Their statements are bilious and intemperate. While they held the positions of cabinet ministers, there was everything good about government policy and the statemanship of the right honorable prime minister. We have said before that bitter political rhetoric has no place in Lesotho's political life.

Radio Lesotho wants to state clearly to these four gentlemen that envy and jealousy, (?contempt) and bitter recriminations, excessive ambition accompanied by malicious and unfounded accusations also have no place in the political life of Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Concludes Visit to Cabo Delgado

MB141142 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] President Samora Machel left Pemba town this morning for the capital at the end of his visit to Cabo Delgado Province. At the airport the Mozambique head of state was seen off by Alberto Chipande, the provincial leader; members of the provincial party committee and government; and thousands of residents of Pemba town.

Addressing the population shortly before returning to Maputo, President Samora Machel said that his visit to Pemba was aimed at jointly assessing with local officials the degree of the implementation of the decisions of the fourth Frelimo Party congress. Samora Machel once again referred to the economic potential of Cabo Delgado as well as a number of actions that will have to be undertaken in order to ensure the province's development.

Meanwhile, President Samora Machel had a get-together with party, government, defense and security, and mass democratic organization cadres in Pemba last night. In his speech, the Mozambique head of state hailed the growth that the Cabo Delgado Province achieved over the past 12 months of activity under the new leadership.

President Machel Departs for PRC, DPRK

MB160645 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] President Samora Machel left Maputo today on a tour which will take him to the PRC and the DPRK. The Mozambique head of state will pay official and state visits in those two countries at the invitation of his Chinese and Korean counterparts.

The visit is aimed at promoting the already existing economic and political relations between Mozambique and those two countries. The issue which will be discussed at the talks in those countries will include the situation in southern Africa and in Southeast Asia.

President Samora Machel is accompanied in this tour by Marcelino dos Santos and Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, both members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party.

Marcelino dos Santos Urges Liquidation of 'Bandits'

MB131820 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Major General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the leader of Sofala Province, today said in Beira that we should try to obtain from 25 September [anniversary of the launching of armed struggle for national liberation] the experiences and teachings of armed struggle in order to implement the slogan "To make the year 1984 a year of the liquidation of armed banditry in the country."

The leader of Sofala Province was speaking at the opening session of a meeting on activities to be carried out in the province during the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for the national liberation.

Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos said that today's reality is once again the armed struggle. He was referring to the efforts being undertaken to eliminate armed bandits. The meeting, which began in Beira today, is attended by party cadres and government cadres at the provincial and district levels, representatives from mass democratic organizations, and secondary school directors in Beira.

NAMIBIA

MPC-SWAPO Talks Await Ivory Coast Confirmation

MB131725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The next round of talks between the South-West Africa Multiparty Conference [MPC] and SWAPO will probably be held towards the end of next month or the beginning of September.

The leader of the South-West African National Union, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, said in Windhoek that the Conference was waiting only for confirmation from the Ivory Coast Government. After the meeting between the MPC and SWAPO in Lusaka earlier this year, President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast offered to help to keep the dialogue going.

SWATF Introduces New Unit To Counter SWAPO

MB161008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Windhoek, July 16, SAPA — The SWA Territory Force [SWATF] has introduced a crack unit to counter SWAPO infiltration of SWA/Namibia's farmland. A spokesman for the SWAFT headquarters in Windhoek told SAPA today the unit would be a permanent component of the territory's armed forces.

The unit consisted of about 40 members of the existing SWATF who had had specialist training in the tracking and elimination of SWAPO insurgents infiltrating predominantly white farming areas in the central-north of the territory.

The commander of Military Sector 30, Colonel Louis Rheder, said at a passing-out parade at Otjiwarongo on Friday the unit should not be seen as a task force or second koekvoet.

"These people are trained as a counter to the annual infiltration campaign by SWAPO terrorists, and possess extraordinary tracking skills, especially in the bush areas of sector 30."

He explained that the selection phase of the fighting unit had included a 150 km forced march and only 59 of 80 volunteers had passed the test. The unit consisted of 22 Damaras, 10 Herero's, four Kavango's and bushmen. Colonel Rheder added that the unit might be enlarged.

SWAPO: More Than 140 RSA Soldiers Killed in June

MB141220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] SWAPO guerrillas killed more than 140 South African soldiers and wounded a number of others in operations carried out in Namibia last month.

A communique issued in Luanda indicates that in the same period, SWAPO forces completely destroyed six bases, including one base described as a unit which specializes in murders in the Oshakati region of northern Namibia.

According to the communique, SWAPO guerrillas carried out a series of sabotage actions against electric pylons and water reservoirs.

SOUTH AFRICA

Township Quiet Following Weekend Violence

MB160934 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The situation in the Thumahole black residential township near Parys was reported to be quiet today after a weekend of violence in which four policemen were injured and several people arrested in clashes between police and about 1,000 stone-throwing demonstrators.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said today there had been no further reports of unrest in the township, but police were continuing with normal patrols in the area.

Police had to make use of tear smoke several times yesterday to disperse crowds of stone-throwing youths demonstrating against increased rent, service charges, and general sales tax. At one stage, rioters formed street barricades with burning tyres.

Lieutenant T. Jefferson of the police Public Relations Division said four policemen were slightly injured and several police vehicles damaged in the unrest, which erupted shortly before 10 am yesterday. A shop was also gutted by rioters.

New Zealand May Close Consulate, Expel Diplomats

MB160733 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The newly elected Labor Party government in New Zealand is to expel South African diplomats, according to a party official. The party president, Mr Jim Andersen, said in Wellington that one of the new government's first acts would be to close the South African consulate. The South African consul general, Mr Allen Harvey, said that no preparations had yet been made at the consulate for an early departure. New Zealand has no diplomatic representation in Africa, but the new prime minister, Mr David Lange, has indicated that two missions could be established, probably in Nairobi and in Lagos.

Rajbansi Defends Parliament as Tool for Change

MB160742 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The leader of the National Peoples Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, says it is the democratic right of any organization to disagree with the views held by other organizations or individuals. However, they should not interfere with the genuine intentions of others wanting to effect change for the betterment of the community. Speaking at a meeting of the party at Laudium, near Pretoria, Mr Rajbansi said there was nothing immoral or objectionable about using the platform created by the government. Of main concern to voters was to place the right men on that platform and to measure the quality of their performance. Mr Rajbansi said that although his party rejected the new constitution because of its shortcomings, it was convinced that it could be used to improve the lot of all South Africans.

The party's Transvaal leader, Mr Boetie Abramjee told the meeting that he was convinced that the new 3-chamber parliament would allow for a dramatic improvement in the day to day requirements of the Indian community. He said the needs of the community were housing, viable businesses, good jobs, meaningful pensions, and adequate recreational facilities.

Civilian Deaths in ANC Terrorism Cited

MB131805 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Urban terrorism, directed as it is at sowing confusion and fear and resulting as it does in the indiscriminate killing of innocent people, is by far the ugliest face of terrorism, and its advent in South Africa provides a sobering picture of its perpetrators.

In recent years the ANC terrorist organization has been showing little concern for whom it kills, where, and when. In July last year, ANC leader Oliver Tambo let it be known that the ANC regarded all targets, including soft civilian targets, as fair game for its attacks. In fact this verbal proof of ANC intentions was not required. Two months earlier the Pretoria bomb placed in the main street of the capital city killed at random 19 people and injured more than 200. Especially significant is the fact that the ANC cares little whether its victims are white or black. In this most recent blast all the victims were black people while nearly half of those killed in Pretoria were also the very ones the ANC claims it is trying to liberate.

Since 1980 there have been some 80 bomb blasts and other acts of sabotage and terrorism in South Africa, and of the people who died about half of them were black people. What this appears to indicate is that the ANC cares little about alienating the black people of South Africa, realizing that the massive popular support and uprisings that it had hoped for leading to revolution are ideals further away from realization than ever before. Only last year the Central Committee of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement referred to the ANC as an oppressor of blacks, while Chief Buthelezi himself said of the ANC that it should abondon any hopes that the blacks in South Africa would help it.

Recent examples of the ANC's latest tactic of indiscrimiate killings are numerous. In April of this year, a powerful car bomb tore through Durban's Esplanade and the three people killed were pedestrians walking next to the car when it exploded. Also since September last year bombs exploded at the Wilson-Rowntree Factory in Durban, at the Bosmont Railway Station and a bus depot, at the offices of the Department of Community Development in Bree Street Johannesburg, at the Ciskei Consulate in Central Durban, in the Trust Bank Building in Durban, and three bombs exploded on the beach side of Durban's Snell Parade.

All these explosions were at places where civilians were or could easily have been. Last year the ANC let it be known that it was not interested in negotiation until it had brought about a level of chaos in South Africa similar to that which existed in old Rhodesia prior to the Lancaster House talks. This is part of that campaign. It is hardly likely to succeed, but it does mean that the countrywide campaign to curtail terrorist activities and the need for vigilance are both necessary and urgent.

Mondale Choice of Ferraro for Running Mate Cited

MB131313 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Mr Mondale's Varied Commitments"]

[Text] With his selection of a woman as a running mate, Mr Walter Mondale has more or less tied up the last of the loose ends in his coalition of virtually every conceivable protest and minority group on American politics. Whether that is going to be sufficient to win the majority of votes in the presidential elections in November, however, is another matter. The latest Gallup Poll gives President Ronald Reagan a 19 point lead — 56 to 37 percent — over Mr Mondale, bigger even than the margin between Mr Reagan and the Democrats' second runner, Senator Gary Hart. Of course, that was before Mr Mondale made his pitch for the votes of the women of America by becoming the first presidential candidate to select a woman as running mate.

His choice, Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, could hardly have been improved upon. Ms Ferraro has made her mark as one of the ablest Democrats in the House of Representatives, and is head of the committee that will draft the Democratic Party's election manifesto at its congress in San Francisco next week. The trouble is, America's leading political commentators are more or less evenly divided in their opinions on whether a woman candidate will attract or repel woman voters. Many are saying that it will be criticized as just another gesture in Mr Mondale's construction of his grand coalition.

Be that as it may, Mr Mondale has cobbled together as varied a collection of vested interest groups as has ever been seen in the kaleidoscope of American presidential politics. Whether he can hold them together is another question that remains to be answered. He is not sure, even now, of the full support of Rev Jesse Jackson, who has the vast majority of black and Hispanic votes — estimated at some 12 percent of the electorate — tied up. Mr Jackson's demands for a more aggressive attitude to South Africa, and a more pacifist one towards the Soviet Bloc and Cuban activity in Central America should present no problems. They are in accordance with Mr Mondale's own views.

However, Mr Jackson also wants a radical shift in American policy on the Middle East, away from Israel. That will estrange even further the party's traditional Jewish support, which represents only 5 percent of its strength, but has financial and media influence far greater than is suggested by that figure.

Another problem is dealing with some of the distinctly odd groups assembling in San Francisco this weekend, without estranging either them or the mass of middle-of-the-road Americans. On Sunday, 100,000 homosexuals will be staging a demonstration to highlight their demand for gay rights to be incorporated in the Democratic Party's election manifesto. San Francisco's mayor, Dianne Feinstein, says their vote is absolutely critical for the success of the party. An organization of prostitutes calling themselves COYOTE — Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics — is campaigning for prostitution to be taken up as a feminist issue.

Other groups pushing their views include religious fundamentalists, American Indians, environmentalists, and antivivisectionists.

American presidential candidates are, of course, notorious for ignoring party manifestos when it suits them, and Mr Mondale is virtually forced to remain in that tradition. His campaign will center largely on demands for an enlargement of social programs, raising taxes and reducing increases in the defense budget. In foreign affairs, he has said he will resubmit the abortive SALT ii treaty to the Senate, support sanctions against South Africa, and reduce American commitments in the Third World.

However, he can hardly escape entirely the commitments he is taking upon himself in his bid to ensure that he gets the party nomination in San Francisco.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns Against Revenge on Whites

MB150824 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Africans have been warned against taking revenge on the white race for its racial oppressive policies which are taking place in certain parts of the continent. His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, issued the warning yesterday in Choma, where he also said white supremacy is a misguided system undertaken by a misguided group of people.

The president pointed out that not all white people living in areas where the racial policies are being practiced are bad, but the system under which they operate makes them appear bad. He said no racial group has any right to destroy another race like Hitler tired to exterminate the Jews. Dr Kaunda said people should fight to eradicate evil systems that degrade human beings and not resort to hating and trying to wipe out a race.

He warned Africans to guard against turning themselves into racists in revenge. The president said Africans should use their time in building their nations in all fields of human endeavor instead of wasting it on trivial matters.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Commissions Cascavel Armored Cars

MB141230 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has commissioned into service the Cascavel armored cars which will be used by the Zimbabwe Armored Regiment. The cars, which are manufactured in Brazil, have a 6-km firing range with their 90-mm Belgian guns and are also equipped with machine guns capable of firing 1,000 rounds per minute.

Comrade Mugabe, who is also the minister of defense, said the Cascavel meets three necessary requirements in any armored car, which are adequate protection, speed, and firepower. He said the main task of the vehicles is to probe forward in order to gain information on the enemy's plans, disposition, and armament. Disclosing that the armored vehicles constitute the biggest purchase ever made by the Ministry of Defense, Comrade Mugabe warned members of the Army not to misuse or neglect the cars.

The Brazilian representative in Zimbabwe, Mr (Carmelo Cariton), said his country trained members of the armored regiment both here in Zimbabwe and in his country on maintainance, driving, the gunnery system, and storage of tanks. He said he hoped this is the beginning of a new relationship between Zimbabwe and Brazil.

Paper Criticizes Mugabe's Speech on Socialism

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[Text] Harare, July 13, SAPA — The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's, lecture on scientific socialism earlier this week must have left those with a faith in the value of a multi-party democracy with a deep foreboding for the future of Zimbabwe, the weekly *FINANCIAL GAZETTE* said today.

In a leader on the prime minister's recent lecture at the University of Zimbabwe, the *GAZETTE* said: "Mr Mugabe deliberately adopted an extreme stance with his declaration that capitalism is immoral and scientific socialism is moral. It was an encouragement of a political polarisation that the country should be seeking to avoid at this early stage in its post-independence history."

No one political ideology had all the remedies for the nation's problems or points out the only paths by which a better life for all its citizens may be achieved. It is doubtful whether capitalism as it is perceived by socialist ideologies actually exists in any country in the 1980s, and it is equally doubtful whether socialism in its Marxist-Leninist sense is the bringer of the good life for the peasant and worker in those countries where it has been adopted, said the *GAZETTE*.

"Zimbabwe does not need a rigid mono-political order; it requires a wide eclectic approach to the political and developmental challenges that it faces. A total commitment to any one political theory, however satisfying this may be from an intellectual point of view, is a retreat from the real world. It presumes, incorrectly we believe, that economics, social relationships, the way people wish to live, human enterprise, in fact, the whole complicated fabric of society can be subordinated to a single, rigid, political system.

"For the politician, such a comprehensive national order is very convenient. It eliminates political opposition and provides an authoritative text for every occasion. Obedience is all that is required of every citizen, together with acceptance of the revealed truth of the revered writings of the original theorists. To question the basic assumptions or contemporary party interpretations is, quite simply, to be in error."

Zimbabwe needed to explore the many political and economic systems that exist between the extremes of what was imagined to be pure capitalism on the one hand, and Marxist-Leninist scientific socialism on the other, the *GAZETTE* said.

Whatever could be adapted to quicken the pace of development should be embraced. This young nation needed a pragmatic approach from a government that had its mind open to new and flexible concepts to achieve the people's aspirations.

"The picture the prime minister painted of a society completely controlled by the party was, to us, a grim one. It will lead, we believe, to a nation nominally controlled by the people, but actually dominated by those who hold party office — with no prospect of peaceful change through the ballot box should there be general disillusionment.

"Is it possible that Zimbabwe will be ruled in 20 years' time by a gerontocracy like that of Soviet Russia today? Is it possible that the freedom Zimbabweans enjoy today will become as curtailed as they are in that country which has the longest history of government by Marxist-Leninist philosophy? What a dismal prospect," says the newspaper.

Scientific socialism succeeded in gaining power in Soviet Russia because it came to a people who had never before enjoyed political freedom. Zimbabwe had had only a few short years in which its citizens could be said to have enjoyed individual political liberty.

"It would be a poor realisation of the hopes of all those who struggled to remove for ever the second-class status of its majority, if the standard bearers of the new state were to restrict the hard-won freedom in a new political straitjacket," the *GAZETTE* said.